BUCCANEER
COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
Write to
WELLINGTONS
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PALMER
The only high grade COVER
Rs. 7 each.
TUBE at Rs. 3-8 each.
WELLINGTONS
Supply Same.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 117 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons
23rd May	Namur	7000	...	...
29rd "	Saxonia	9000	Kashgar	9000
30th "	Sardinia	7000	...	...
4th June.	Salsette	6000	Karmala	9000
11th "	Caledonia	8000	...	...
18th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
25th "	Arabia	8000	...	...
2nd July	Salsette	6000	Khyber	9000
9th "	Sagoya	7000	...	...
16th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd "	Khiva	8000	...	...
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

"The "NAMUR" is an extra departure and will proceed via usual ports to MARSEILLES and LONDON.

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
18th May	Nagoya	7000	Medina	12500
1st June	Nankin	7000	Malwa	11000
29th "	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
*17th May	Pundua	For Mombasa Z'bar only.
20th "	Lhasa	Karachi direct connecting with Dwarka at Karachi (for Gulf passengers only)
*27th "	Chakla	Karachi direct connecting with Dumra.

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

To London calling at Aden, Suez, and Port Said.

Sails.	Steamer.	Tons.
About 22nd May	Malda	8000

FARES TO LONDON.

Single	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 1035. First class (returning by P. & O. Mail) Rs. 1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

10 CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Birmingham	A & C	7500		1st June
City of Exeter	A & C	9307		21st June

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	859	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	690	90	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	943	...	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdass, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every decription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th May	18th May
Potomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	15th May	27th May
Mogori Maru	M. Tanimchi	3772	23rd May	2nd June
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	4807	24th May	10th June
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	12th June	24th June

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Iwa Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	17th May	23rd May
Indo Maru	5311	V. Somekawa	24th May	6th June
Shinkoku Maru	5336	T. Kuchiki	31st May	14th June

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Espianade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Mengtien (Mukden)	Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kuala-Lumpur	Canton
Rangoon	(F. M. S.	Foochow
Colombo	Klang F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Delhi	Batavia	(North China)
Penang	Sourabaya	Hankow
Puket	Saigon	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.)	Manila	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)	Cebu	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER.
Agent

Post Box No 24.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

21, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta). Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES" ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHASITDAS,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.,

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,625,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkg.
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. B. RANDLE.
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved securities.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks, Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MASSAGE.—Patients treated on modern methods recommended by the Medical Faculty, by an experienced masseuse. Apply to Box No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1095

WANTED

MANUFACTURERS of Japanese paper or Agents are requested to communicate with the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A Goan as general assistant, healthy, active and not below 30 years of age. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to S. LOBO & CO., 40, Dharamtola Street, Calcutta. 4110

WANTED.—By educated Frenchman, PUPILS desirous of learning French quickly and thoroughly. Translations undertaken, MONSIEUR FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road. 1000A

WANTED.—PUPILS for the Piano Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1003

WANTED—One new or second hand 6 to 8 N. H. P. VERTICAL BOILER, for a working pressure of 100 lbs. or more. Write price with particular to—
JAVERI & Co.,
Forbes Street, Bombay.
4134

WANTED.—GRADUATES and undergraduates, those with Mathematics or Science will be preferred. Apply sharp stating terms, qualifications and Second Language to the undersigned. M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector Mangrol Kathiawar. 4093.

WANTED.—An M.A. in English for the post of Senior Professor of English in the D. A. V. College, Lahore. Pay Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300. Apply with testimonials, to:—The SECRETARY, D. A. V. College, Managing Committee, Lahore. 4112

WANTED—Matric and School Final candidates for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Patni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—for the DALY College, Indore, by June 24th an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 80-120. A good knowledge of Hindi and English essential; athlete preferred. Candidates who are already in employment should apply through their Superior Officers.—For further particulars apply to The PRINCIPAL, Daly College, Indore. 1080.

WANTED.—Our dealers to know that we shall open another Wholesale Depot for the sale of Second Hand Clothing and Fents from the 1st June, 1916, in the Empire Building, Fort,
K. C. MARROTT,
Largest Importer of Second Hand Clothing and Fents in the World.
4118 P. O. Box 127, Bombay.

WANTED—Full time GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES of teaching experience for a local A. V. School with 1 to VI Standards, an a binding of 5 years. Those with special aptitude to teach either Science, Sanskrit French or Mathematics will be given preference. Apply stating special qualifications, age, experience, present occupation and pay required to Box No. 860, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4122

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SECRETARY GODHRA MUNICIPALITY. The pay is Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75 p.m. by periodical increments subject to approved service plus Rs. 10 p.m. horse allowance. Candidates must have passed the matriculation or school final examination and have experience in Municipal affairs. Apply with testimonials and age before 20th May 1916.
Godhra, 1st May, 1916.
(Sd.) HAMID A. ALI, I.C.S.
4017 President Godhra Municipality.

WANTED

WANTED—GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4123

WANTED—CLERKS well versed in Fire Insurance work must know Typewriting. Apply to Box No. 861, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4129

WANTED.—By French Family PAYING GUESTS, single room Rs 120, very large Double 220, modern conveniences, Mrs. FALLOFIELD, Rafiya Manzil Wodehouse Road. 1000B

WANTED—Immediately for Hakimia Coronation High School, Burhanpur one B.A., and two UNDERGRADUATES. Salary according to qualification. Apply sharp to the HEADMASTER. 4127

WANTED—A GUJERATI HINDOO CLERK good handwriting, strong in English having good knowledge of cotton, cloth and yarn accounts, state qualifications and terms only those experienced need apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4121

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Chronicle." 1018

LADIES and gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, Piano, etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 23 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4087

FOR SALE—Two seater CALCOTT—very little used, almost new, bought for Rs. 4,250, will sell for Rs. 4,000 only, with all accessories. Apply:—
THE BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY.
4125 New Queens Road, Chaupati.

FROM OUR NEW FACTORY. S. 9 Gents Black Box Calf Oxford Walking Shoes, leather quarters lined, medium toes, toe capped, bark tanned leather soles sewn on. Stocked in sizes 6 to 10. Price Rs. 5-8 per pair.
STOCK CLEARANCE.—57 pairs R77. Ladies Black Glace Kid Oxford Shoes, half leather lined, bark soles, handsewn. Sizes 2, 3, 4, and 5 only. Sale Price Rs. 4-2 per pair.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO.
612-7 Pallavaram, Madras.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Out on hire a piano. For particulars, apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO BE LET—Ground floor of Queen's Mansions, office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 4128

DEOLALI CAMP VIEW Rs. 200 per month. Rosedale ground floor Rs. 150 a month. Apply on the premises or to Mr. CAMA c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

TO BE LET.—Large Open Vadi, 4,000 yards, any lot in Kheterali No. 10, near Thakordwar. GURMUKHRAI NIHALCHAND, 42, 2nd Bhoiwada. 4079

TO BE LET Furnished in Fort up-to-date flat with. E. L. & Fans suit married couple or 2 Batchelors. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 12, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FURNISHED rooms to be let with board at Edward House Apollo Bunder, for couple or bachelor. E. L. and Fans. Outside meals also supplied. Apply to Mrs. St. Pourcain. 1035.

TO BE LET.—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri; and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.
All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

NOTICES.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING & MANFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRA ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EMPEROR EDWARD SPG. and MFG. Co., Ltd., which was to be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock (S.T.) pursuant to the notice dated 6th May 1916 given to the Shareholders has been POSTPONED to Saturday the 10th June 1916 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and will be held on that day and at that hour at the Company's Registered Office to transact the business mentioned in the previous notice.
By Order of the Board,
For the Emperor Edward S. & M. Co., Ltd.
B. D. PETIT SONS & Co.
4132 Agents

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL LAW AND MEDICAL FUND.

FROM this fund scholarships are awarded to high caste Hindu students studying Law and Medecine. Next June five to seven scholarships will be available for Medical students. Law students also will be awarded scholarships. Students preparing for higher degrees in Law and Medicine will also be awarded scholarships according to funds available. Applicants should send their applications to the undersigned before the 31st May, 1916. Printed forms of application will be sent on receiving half-anna postage.
HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
3957 Secretary.
Seth G. T. Charities Office,
Holechukla, Fort,

NOTICES

NOTICE.

ON behalf of the Bhavnagar Darbar the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby gives notice that
(1) The Venisnanker Laxmishanker Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., of Bhavnagar having failed to repay large sums of money due to the Darbar in spite of due notice being served on them it has been ordered by Hazur Tharao No. 176, dated 13th May 1916, to recover the money from the Mills and other property belonging to the Company.
(2) Under the above order the aforesaid Mill, its machinery, buildings, bungalows, stores and other property both movable and immovable which legally belong to the said Company and which are within the jurisdiction of the Bhavnagar State are to be sold. The ground on which the Mill and its buildings stand and its compound is leasehold ground leased by the Darbar to the Mill Company.
(3) So notice is hereby given that those desiring to purchase the above property should send sealed tenders to the Undersigned. Sealed tenders should reach the undersigned on or before the 13th June 1916, at 11-0 a.m.
(4) Tenders should be submitted along with a deposit of Rs. 25,000 (Rupees twenty-five thousand). The deposit should be in cash or in Government Promissory Notes of an equivalent market value.
(5) The Darbar do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
(6) These tenders shall be opened by the Mukhya Dewan Saheb of the Bhavnagar State immediately after 11.0 a.m. on the 13th June 1916, when tenderers or their duly authorised Agents should be present.
(7) The tender considered fit for acceptance shall be submitted to the Darbar Huzur for proper sanction.
(8) On a tender being passed the tenderer shall have to pay as earnest money twenty-five per cent. of the amount of his tender.
(9) Tenderers whose tenders have not been accepted shall have their deposits returned.
(10) The full amount of the tender shall have to be paid immediately after the proper conveyance deed has been signed.
(11) On proper conveyance being made and the money being fully paid into the Darbar Treasury the Darbar shall hand over the Mill and its property to the purchaser.
(12) Terms and conditions of sale shall be shown in the Controller's Office on any day during office hours.
(13) Arrangements shall be made by the undersigned for any one who applies to see the Mill and all property belonging to the same.
(14) According to the Agents' statement the Mill contains 310 looms and 19,600 spindles. Detailed list of machinery, &c., can be seen in the undersigned's office any day during office hours. Every care has been taken to prepare a complete list, but the Darbar can take no responsibility for the same. Tenderers must personally see and assure themselves.
A. P. PATTANI,
Controller of State Accounts.
Bhavnagar, Dated 13th May, 1916.
4116.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived on the 15th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No cargo in single gunny bags will be surveyed. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise, they will not be entertained.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent,
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
Bombay, 16th May, 1916.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "TOTOMI MARU" having arrived on the 16th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that by an agreement entered into between the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, Chhindwara and Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia of Bombay on the 9th day of April, 1913, the Netra Manganese Company, Limited, have agreed to sell the whole output of the manganese ore of the Netra Mine in the Balaghat District, Central Provinces, to Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia of Bombay. Under the terms of the aforesaid agreement no one has a right to purchase any ore from the said mine from the Netra Manganese Company. Any contract for the sale of the ore from the said mine made by the Netra Manganese Company will be void as against Messrs. Khimji and Kantharia who will not recognize such contracts as binding upon them.
N. K. KELKER,
Pleader,
for Messrs. Khimji Kantharia,
Bombay.
Dated Balaghat, the 14th May, 1916. 4126

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE last sailings from Bombay to ports on the Jaygad, Viziadrug and Goa Lines will be on Tuesday, the 30th May 1916.
We have arranged for s. s. "Juba" to make several extra sailings. She will leave Bombay on Thursday 1st June 1916 and every following Monday and Thursday at 10 a.m. (weather permitting and until the break of the monsoon) calling at the following ports.—Janjira, Harnai, Jaygad, Ratnagiri, Moosakazi, Viziadrug, Dewgad, Vengurla and Panjim.
For detailed timings, fares and etc., please apply to our Booking Offices at all ports.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th May, 1916. 4124.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

20 Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, NEAR PROSPECT MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Ahmed Noor Mahomed the Defaulting Purchaser at the sale held on the 20th day of March 1916, under and in exercise of the Power of Sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of May 1914 and made between Shaikh Ahmed Noor Mahomed, Piaribai wife of Ibrahim Mirza Ahmed and Kulsumbi bi wife of Suleman Mirza Ahmed of the one part and the Mortgagee Bhat Mansukhram Moolji of the other part, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 17th day of May, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the undermentioned landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at DeLisle Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 271 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 726 New Nos. 12719-12721 and New Survey No. 1/2710 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2248 (2) and Street No. 294A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of Greaves Cotton and Co. and on or towards the North by the property of Tapidas and Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to Messrs. Jamsedjee Rustomjee and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 21ST MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public auction at "Wedderburn House" Colaba Causeway, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass and crockeryware, rich upholstered drawing-room suite, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich carpets, pictures, engravings, fancy flower vases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bookcases, sofas, chairs, ice chest, chest of drawers, alluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of A. Clifford, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

J. S. MODY, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

VERY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 150 TONS MOULMIN SELECTED AND WALLACE INDIAN FIRST CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On FRIDAY the 19th May, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Auction at Sewri Bunder by order of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla.

About 100 tons Moulmin selected teak squares.

Also by order of Seth Hemraj Jamnadas.

About 50 tons Wallace Indian First Class teak squares.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS, ETC., AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of May, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, such as bags of cotton seed, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of linseed, bags of tillseed, bags of bajree, bags of raposeed, bags of hirda, bags of dry chillies, bags of toor, bags of math, bags of turmerick, bags of groundnut seed, bags of rice, bags of castorseed, bags of cotton, bags of sweeping grain, bundles of gunny bags, bundles of coir ropes, bundles of hemp, bales of f. p. cotton, wooden rafters, empty drums, iron pipes, empty w. casks, lot of bamboo, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 5.30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT EPWORTH HEIGHTS LONAVLA ABOUT 10 MINUTES WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 5.30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following five bungalows with outhouses and furniture.

"Glenview"—"Northfield."—"Chrisonia"—"Edwinston" and "Hutchings Ville."

Situation—Charmingly situated on a table land near Lonavla with delightful views all round and a good carriage road to the top.

Water—Large well with supply of good pure water which is shared by some of the bungalows of the property. The Municipal main runs along the public road.

Grounds.—About ¾ acre freehold land attached to each bungalow, and is sold subject to the agreement between the Secretary of State for India in council and the vendor. The compound is enclosed with strong wire fence and entrance gates.

Bungalows—Are well built with tile floors teak planking to roofs and mangalore tiles. The doors and windows are of teak with double shutters and fan lights.

Furniture—The houses are suitably furnished and have English stoves in the kitchens.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred miniature brougham in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On account and risk of the offices concerned.

Ex. S. S. "Chybossa."

21 sets X Grade Bent Hickory Rims of various ssizes with 504 plain Hickory spokes English pattern X Grade.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG CHAWL AT PARBADEVI ROAD NEAR ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Rowji Lalji and on account and at the risk of Piraji Malooji Eroker and Tukaram Bhau Amre, the mortgagors, and by virtue of the power of sale reserved unto the said mortgagee dated the 1st day of December 1909, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), put up the property more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written for sale by Public Auction at the said premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses or chawls standing therein situate lying and being at or near Parbadevi Road outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,027 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 175, 175, 739, New Nos. '800, 3803, and 4680, Old Survey Nos. 523, 497, 497, New Survey No. 1-1814 and 1/1827 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Sobhagchand Tullockchand, on or towards the West by a private passage and beyond it partly by the plot of Esoofali Anverbhai, partly by the plot of Miron Dada and partly by the plot of Balkrishna H. Sheth and on or towards the South by the chawl of Shankerrao B. Sircar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office, Apollo Street, Fort.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS 21, MEDOWS STREET.

TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.

The Undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Room, No. 21, Medows Street, Fort, balance of the Consignment of useful Japanese porcelain and high class decorative articles recently arrived consisting of:

A good variety of tea cups and saucers, tea sets, sweet dishes, cake baskets, plates (6in. to 10in. size), covered dishes, soup tureens, sauce tureens, jugs and other useful articles, also a large assortment of flower pots and vases of Chinese design valuable old Imari vases 18in. to 45in. high, large enamel coloured jars, rare old Satsuma, richly coloured and decorated plaques, figures of Japanese deities, birds and animals, incense burners, artistically designed tea sets in silk lined cases, and other articles of decoration.

Goods on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 86 BALES COTTON (UNCLAIMED CARGO) EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, as from time to time amended, under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 17th May, 1916, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Hazardous Goods Warehouse, behind No. 6, Transit Shed, Alexandra Docks the following unclaimed cargo ex-prize vessel "E. F. Ferdinand."

Ralli 79, 433, Trieste 22, 86 bales cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 900 FULL PRESSED BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on THURSDAY the 18th May, 1916, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following bales of High Class stapled cotton of Central Provinces and Berars &c., belonging to Messrs. Breul & Co., about 400 bales high class stapled cotton, very slightly damaged by water and smoke.

About 500 bales high class stapled cotton, slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 460 F. P. BALES BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, on the Old Gun Carriage Factory ground, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of Broach cotton, belonging to Messrs. Tata Sons and Co., slightly damaged by fire and water.

About 460 F. P. bales M. G. Broach cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

SALE AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES & CHEMICALS MANUFACTURED BY MESSRS. LEOPOLD CASSELLA & CO. AND MESSRS. KALLE & CO., ETC.

Under instructions from P. S. Mellor, Esq., Controller of Hostile Trading concerns Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 23rd May, 1916, at 3 p.m. at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown, situated in Store Lane, adjacent to their offices, the undermentioned goods, belonging to the Hostile Firms in liquidation.

RED—Diamine Azo scarlet. 8B: Diamine Aldehyde scarlet. BB; Diamine Azo scarlet. 8B Extra: Fast Tourmaline Brilliant scarlet. HB; Fast Tourmaline scarlet, 2G: Irisamine. G; Diamine Fast Rose. G; Wool Red B; Neptol Red C; Anthracene Chrome Red B; Fast Tourmaline Red 6B; Diamine Azo Bordeaux B.

BLACK—Fast Blue Black. BB; Oxy Diamine Ogene. Z V and Z G; Diamine Nerone K H V and K H G; Chrome Leather Deep Black. G; Extra strong; Leather Black. J E Extra. conc.

BLUE—Immedial Dark Blue Extra; Immedial direct Blue J N D Extra conc.: Immedial Direct Blue B; Diamine Ogene Blue 6 R N: Water Blue B Powder: Cyanole Silk Blue B: New Methylene Blue N X: Hydron Blue R Paste.

BROWN—Diamine Catechine 3G; Cotton Brown, N.

YELLOW—Diamine Fast Yellow, 3 G; Diamine Fast Yellow B.

VIOLET—Anthracene Chrome Violet B; Oxydiamine Violet G; Tannin Heliotrope.

GREEN—Diamine Azo Fast Green G.

CHEMICALS—Nitrite of Soda; Erodin;

The above mentioned goods are now on view at our rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Handsome Office Furniture (made to order) from the Establishment of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co., Bombay.

Under instructions from the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of May, 1916 at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms (where the furniture has been removed for sale). No. 16, opposite to the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Apollo Street, Fort, the following very valuable handsome and neat made French polished office furniture from the establishment of Messrs. Parke Davis and Co. Bombay, consisting of:—American rolled-top office table, revolving chairs, cupboards, writing tables, revolving book-stand glass partition screen, rich show case, American paper cabinets, rich carpet, small mirror back cabinet, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th May 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street,

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GIRGAUM ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On FRIDAY, the 19th day of May 1916, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Bai Radhabai, widow of Nanabhoy Baboolji and pursuant to and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 14th day of July 1914 and made between the said Radhabai of the one part and Amerchand Madhowji and another of the other part put up for sale by public auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Girgaon Road outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 18, 18, New Nos. 100 and 101, Old Survey No. 429, 429, and New Survey No. 1 & 2/7632 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dwarkanath Jagannath, on or towards the West by Girgaum Road formerly known as Breach Candy Road on or towards the South by the property of Savitribai, widow of Atmaram Balkrishna and on or towards the North by the property of late Dr. Moreshwar Janardhan and the messuages, tenements and hereditaments whereon are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos 262 and 263 and Street Nos. 577 and 579 and which said premises are now in possession of the said Radhabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds application may be made to Messrs. Bhimji & Co., Attorneys for the said Mortgagees at their office No. 50 Medows, Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th May, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIA CINEMA

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

A Record and Expensive Incident in Cinema.

2 Popular series together 8 Parts Weekly.

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY &
BROKEN COIN.

8 Parts.

24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000

TIME: 6-30, 8-45 & 10-30.

HAVE YOU MADE A NOTE OF IT IN YOUR DIARY

THE GREAT ALEXANDRA EXCLUSIVE

THE MARTYRDOM
OF
NURSE CAVELL

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 20th MAY,
AT
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

This Visualised WAR DRAMA, founded on facts, has been produced as a biographical tribute to the memory of that noble and glorious woman, the Martyr whose deeds of ravery and sacrifice stirred the whole world,—bengland's JOAN OF ARC, NURSE EAVELL,—who gave her life willingly to the Cause of humanity.

Book your seats in advance
AT
NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. Tele. 1882

Kirloskar Sangit Dramatic Company

WILL PRESENT:—

at 9 p.m. on Wednesday, 17th May, 1916.

MANAPMAN

at 9 p.m. on Saturday, 20th May, 1916.

SOUBHADRA

and

at 3-30 p m. on Sunday, 21st May, 1916.

The new Pouranik Sangit Drama
By Mr. Kolhatkar

SUNDOPSUND

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 6-30 & 9-45.

BANDMAN VARIETIES! BANDMAN VARIETIES!!

8 STAR ARTISTES, direct from London and our Associated Circuits.

ROBERT DeMONT TRIO presenting their great acrobatic sketch "Hotel Turn Over."

RODGER and TEMPLE

In their Musical Scena "Jack and his Lass."

TO-NIGHT! NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES. TO-NIGHT!!

London's Popular Vaudiville Artists from the Alhambra London.

AMBROSE AND PEGGY BARKER

in the Latest Skits and Impressions "REVUE MAD."

CHAPLIN IN A SIX PART COMEDY!

"Tillies Punctured Romance."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

THE HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.
UNRIVALLED COMEDY PROGRAMME.

"THE SOCIAL LION."

The owner of a big cattle ranch married a society lady. His efforts to learn the etiquette of his new sphere forms food for very clever fooling.

"IN HUMBLE GUISE"

A rich girl and a waitress create funny situations through changing places, but the poor one wins a rich husband and the other gets back the man she loved but quarrelled with.

"A DUEL AT DAWN"

Through disobeying medical instructions a man runs wild and is challenged to two duels, but, by means of an electric battery his doctor disposes of both opponents very funnily.

THE RISE AND FALL OF OFFICER 13.

While courting the cook a policeman leaves his uniform in the street. First a good man and then a bad one borrow the clothes without his knowledge. He gets praised for the heroism but dismissed the force for the robbery.

PATHE GAZETTE
WITH THE BRITISH AT SALONIKA.
LAST SINGLE MEN LEAVE LONDON FOR TRAINING.
FRENCH REGIMENTS MASCOT AT VERDUN.
FOOTBALL IN LONDON.
PRESIDENT WILSON IN NEW YORK.
ALTOGETHER THE BEST AND BRIGHTEST PROGRAMME INDIA HAS YET SEEN.

PRAISE FROM THE PRESS:

"Another intensely interesting programme. People with a sense of humour will do well to visit the Royal Opera House early this week."
TIMES OF INDIA

"All excellent and highly amusing films"
ADVOCATE OF INDIA,

"All four subjects are comedies or comics of the first class"
BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE FINEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, and 4 Box Seats Rs. 2.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

An Ambrosio Masterpiece

THE
ALSATIAN TEACHER

4,000 Feet. 3 Parts.

A Stirring Episode of the Present Great EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

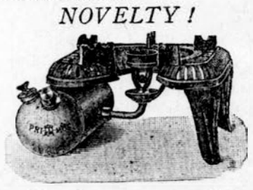
The Heroic FRENCH vs. THE GERMAN HUNS.

TIME 7, 8-45, 10-30 NIGHTLY.
USUAL HALF RATES.

PRIMUS' COOKING STOVS.

Burn Ordinary Kerosene Oil without wick producing a blue atmospheric gas flame, which gives about three times the heat of an ordinary oil-stove, and will cook or boil quicker than the best Coal Fire.

NOVELTY!



"Roarer" Pattern. No. 555. Rs. 13.

"Silent" Pattern. No. 999. Rs. 15.

Tank made of finely polished Brass. Cast-Iron Top and Legs.

HIGH CLASS LAMP & STOVE DEPOT
Abdool Rehman Street, near Market,
BOMBAY.

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but that we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs Delightful to use, and is the very essence of efinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Rs. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA.

N. B.—SAMPLE FREE on receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Masjid—BOMBAY

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman*

(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary*.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as:
(*a*) Mahim Halva (or Div). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds. (*c*) Gummy Halva. (*d*) Rose scented Halva (*e*) Vanila Halva (*f*) Muskati Halva (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE
ROYAL YAKUTI.
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for disease. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

CHEAP RATES—THOROUGH WORK—SPECIAL SUPERVISION.

If you want your motor cars thoroughly repaired, overhauled without any trouble and worry, and under the prompt and personal supervision of an automobile expert, please send your motor to—

N. S. GUNMAKER,

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER.
Corner of Grant Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 15.

Java Maru	Yonagi	Kobe April 11
Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	Alexandria April 30
Benlawero	Bee	Sunderland March 30

May 16.

Berbera	Stedman	London April 15
Totomi Maru	Fujis	Kobe April 15

DEPARTURES.

May 16.

Lady Curzon	Baillie	Abadar
Sardar	Weeks	Bunder Abass
Koweit	Wilson	Mauritius

The following vessel received port clearance on Tuesday:—

Steamer Parkling for Liverpool

The following vessels entered for loading:—

Steamer Merton Hall for Calcutta.

The following vessel entered for loading on Tuesday:—

Steamer Lawoe for Persian Gulf

May 16.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Indo Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 14th instant.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru arrived at Kobe on the 13th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru left Singapore for Kobe (Homeward bound) on the 14th instant.

S. S. Java Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Java Maru, 2,847 tons, Capatin N. Yonagi, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Domingo de Larrinaga:—The steamer Domingo de Larrinaga, 2,651 tons, Captain Gilbert E. Nickels, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Alexandria, in ballast.

S. S. Benlawers:—The steamer Benlawers, 2,520 tons, Captain H. W. Bee, arrived in Bombay harbour on Monday from Sunderland, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Berbera:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Berbera, 2,792 tons, Captain W. R. Stedman, arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday from London, with a general cargo.

S. S. Koweit:—The steamer Koweit, 2,336 tons, Captain F. Wilson, left Bombay yesterday for Mauritius, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Parkling:—The steamer Parkling, 2,953 tons, Captain E. P. Francis, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

Tuesday, 16th May, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & C
B. Bombay Maru	Kobayashi	N. Y. K
C&R. Pundua	Anderson	B. I. S. N. Co
D &E Se-Ninian	Barham	L. Dreyfus & C
F. Domingo de Larrinaga	Nickels	T. M. & C
K. Matta	Talbot	P. & O. S.
N. Parkling	Francis	L. Dreyfus & Co
O. Courland		B. S. N. Co
P. Benlawir		W. & A. G. & Co
Q. Lawoe	Lorne-Dur Khandwani	

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co
Satnaji	B. S. N. Co
Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co
Ponani	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Alderney	Graham	W. & A.G. & Co
2	Massilia	Walter	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Merton Hall	Sullivan	Graham
7	Java Maru	Yonagi	O. S. Kaisha
8	Marengo	Paton	J. Finlay & C
10 & 11	City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. . & Co
16	Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Nagoya	Garwood	P. & O. Co
4.	Malda	Davidson	M. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

St. Tookaram	I. C. N. & T. Co.. Ld

H. D. D.

Chanda	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	J. Bhimji

EXPORTS

May 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia (s) 98 bales wool, D. Koondanmal; 5 cases sola hats, C. Macdonald and Co.; 50 bales wool, L. Karamsee.

Domingo de Lorenzo (s) 300 bales oily cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia (s) 107 bales goat skins, E. N. Stem.

Alderney (s) 79 bales goat skins, E. N. Stem; 344 casks goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia (s) 18 bales sheep pelts, E. N. Stem.

Alderney (s) 12 bales buffalo hides, Cox's Shipping Agency; 6 bales cow hides, Cox's Shipping Agency; 9 bales sheep skins, E. N. Stem; 294 cwts. gum Arabic, R. Damji and Co.; 99 cwts. gum kadaya, R. Damji and Co.; 100 cwts. cassein, Kawasji D. Banker; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 53 cases opium, M. M. and Co.; 44 bales buffalo calf skins, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR LONDON.

Malda (s) 1,700 cwts. saltpetre, E. Mahomed and Sons; 1,596 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 1,400 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 40,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St. Ninian (s) 10,000 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 10 tons old iron scrap, M. B. Kaisha.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 500 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 800 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.; 1,860 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 2,250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 300 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 471 bales coton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 100 tons old iron scrap, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nagoya (s) 67 cases indigo, C. Abdul Rahim; 50 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 100 bales cotton twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nagoya (s) 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 39 cwts. gum googal, E. Nowroji and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 950 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 400 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Java Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Java Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR VLADIVOSTOCK.

Java Maru (s) 50 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Brothers.

IMPORTS.

May 16.

S. S. City of Birmingham from Liverpool, Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—50 boxes candles, 1,490 casks 987 bags China clay, 138 bags fire clay, 21 crates 288 pieces earthenware, 8 cases boots and shoes, 50 barrels green copperas, 40 bags sago flour, 100 bags chalk, 34 drums caustic soda, 27 cases 4 casks tiles, 46 cases 1 bale tyres, 1 case carbolic acid, 2 cases cycles, 12 cases sugar of lead, 4 cases motor car, 35 drums zinc chloride, 33 barrels silicate of soda, 400 bags starch, 28 cases stoves, 73 casks alkali, 39 cases medicine, 187 casks salamoniac, 23 caess stout, 17 cases ale, 100 bottles quicksilver, 226 cases 16 barrels lubricating oil, 589 drums 1 case disinfectant fluid, 15 kegs tartar emetic, 2 cases tartaric acid, 15 kegs oxalic acid, 250 cases 3 kegs 61 casks nails, 120 drums oil, 1 case varnish, 151 cases colour, 1,305 kegs paint, 4 cases cheese, 3,335 boxes tin plates, 4 cases tinned meat, 34 cases bacon, 10 cases brandy, 14 drums calcium chloride, 150 kegs sulphate of copper, 24 cases hams, 292 cases 765 boxes biscuits, 190 cases 1 bale paper, 8 cases buffalo pickers, 18 cases roller skins, 32 cases 18 trusses leather, 15 cases 2 trusses leather belting, 4 cases leather buffers, 40 cases chocolate, 79 cases confectionery, 65 cases cigarettes, 12 bales jute twine, 13 cases tobacco and cigarettes, 119 bags farina, 6 cases umbrella furniture, 2 cases linens, 9 bales 4 cases canvas, 120 casks tallow, 3 bales carpets, 2,111 boxes 357 cases soap, 10 cases linen and cotton goods, 23 bales 5 coils cotton rope, 2 cases sewing silk, 19 cases 295 bales cotton yarn, 12 cases woollen goods, 15 cases art silk of cotton goods, 42 cases cotton and woollen goods, 38 cases cotton nets, 700 bales 1,591 cases cotton goods.

S. S. Merton Hall from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—45 drums dye, 12 bales leather belting, 66 cases oil cloth, 3 hogsheads 2 cases crucibles, 18 cases 4 boxes motor cycles, 11 cases canned soap, 230 cases 2,773 barrels lubricating oil, 8 cases provision, 31 cases canned meat, 10 cases bottled catsup, 2 boxes bottled olives, 10 cases colour, 12 cases varnish, 93 cases paper, 20 cases grapenuts, 14 cases rubber goods, 51 cases vaseline, 30 cases soap, 8 cases perfumed spirit, 3 cases cycles, 62 cases 37 boxes motor car and parts, 28 cases motor accessories, 485 cases medicine, 1 bale rugs, 40 bales cotton domestics, 250 cases Quaker oats, 4 cases tyres, 58 drums ether, 1 case soiol, 2 cases ethyl chloride, 15 cases leather, 800 bags starch, 28 cases Nestle milk food, 5 bales blankets, 11 cases tobacco, 2 casks sugar of lead, 40 boxes 2 cases 1 package clocks, 2 cases confectionery, 15 barrels glass globes, 1,944 boxes tin plates, 579 cases nails, 13 cases grape juice, 25 cases listrine, 2 cases phosphate, 20 crates stoves, 15 cases glyco thymoline, 5 cases cereals.

S. S. Egyptian Prince from Cardiff, Agents T. Morrison and Co.—13,312 steel rails, 4,440 bundles fish plates.

S. S. Lawoe from Persian Gulf, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co.—9 cases colour, 654 bundles wool, 707 bundles skins, 3,963 baskets dates, 56 bundles M. roots, 178 bags 2 cases almonds, 3 bags pistachoes, 92 bags almond kernels, 5 bags garlic, 61 bags linseed, 18 bags 4 cases gum, 94 bags C. seeds, 27 bags almond seeds, 30 bundles rose buds, 3 tottas 27 bundles 8 bags attari, 2 tins 6 bundles specie, 97 bundles dry fish, 15 bags raisins, 1 bag copper pieces, 233 bags tobacco, 12 bags 12 tottas bohahani, 14 bags salab, 17 bales carpets, 5 bales rugs, 130 numbers empty casks, 160 numbers empty drums, 2 cases halva.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 15th May 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.703 Inc;
Temperature of Air	85.4 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.0 „
Dew Point	75.3 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.723 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.8 „
Maximum temperature of Air	90.6 „
Minimum	80.5 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.NW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	141 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month	0.00 „
Do. do. year	0.04 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 16th	0.00 „

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	May	h. m.	ft. in.	May	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	16	m 10 33	28 1	16	m 3 45	15 5
		10 18a	26 11		4 21a	18 9
Wed.	17	m 11 18	29 0	17	m 4 25	14 6
		10 59a	27 3		5 8a	18 6
Thur.	18	m 0 3a	29 8	18	m 5 7	13 10
		11 46a	27 5		5 55a	18 4
Fri.	19	m		19	m 5 51	13 7
		0 49a	29 11		6 42a	18 3
Sat.	20	m 0 34	27 4	20	m 6 37	13 10
		1 36a	29 0		7 32a	18 5
Sun.	21	m 1 24	28 12	21	m 7 25	14 7
		2 24a	29 3		8 28a	18 7
Mon.	22	m 2 18	26 4	22	m 8 15	15 8
		3 14a	28 7		9 32a	18 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May		Sunrise	Sunset
„	16 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 4m.	„ 7h. 6m.
„	17 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 4m.	„ 7h. 6m.
„	18 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 4m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„	19 (Friday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„	20 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 7m.
„	21 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 3m.	„ 7h. 8m
„	22 (Monday)	„ 0h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon May 17th, 7h 41-3m p.m.; Last quarter May 24th, 10h. 46-4m. a. m New Moon June 1st, 1h. 7-3m. a.m.; First quarter June 9th, 5h. 29-0m. a.m.

LIQUID FIRE.

The repeated French reports of the use of liquid fire by the Germans in their attacks in the Verdun sector nearly make one puzzle at the very thought of such warfare. But the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that an officer from the front tells him that the liquid fire which the Germans are using so freely against the French is really a very moderate weapon of attack. He said it was alarming the first time anyone saw it, but within five minutes it ceased to exercise, terrifying power; "in fact, it is a spectacular sort of thing, chiefly calculated to impress civilians reading about it. I should say in war it has the same importance as what used to be called the Yellow Press, but lacks the power of those papers."

One of the leaders of the Irish Revolt who has achieved notoriety, is the Countess Markievics, who has received a sentence of penal servitude for life. She is, it is said, the agitator who was formerly known as Maud Gonne, and under that name made herself conspicuous by the vulgarity and virulence of her anti-British propaganda. She was much to the fore at the time of the Boer war, and her first husband was a member of the Irish brigade which fought for the Boers.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

Many thunderstorms have occurred in the Peninsula, the largest rainfall amounts reported being one and a half inch at Cochin and one at Mysore. No rain of importance has occurred elsewhere. Conditions are becoming favourable for local thundershowers in the central parts of the country.

Forecast: No great change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 16th May 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-western and the extreme eastern districts and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan and normal or in defect at the other stations. Temperature is in defect during the day in the north Punjab and at night in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in lower Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind. Night temperature is in excess at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.12in. of rain during a thunderstorm. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south Bombay Deccan and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

General Remarks.—Cochin reports a heavy fall of 1.43in. and Colombo a further fall of 1.17in. Thunderstorms have given a few light showers in the Deccan, and the south east Central Provinces, Colombo reports rough seas and weather appears to be slightly unsettled in its neighbourhood. Conditions remain unsettled also in the Peninsula.

Some thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and the Deccan. A few dust or thunderstorms are possible in the Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 16th of May 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: past 24 hours	Rainfall: total 1st November to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.8	70.0	70	..	7.31	—3.64
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. ( )	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	98.9	82.9	61	..	9.36	5.66
Do. (15th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—	103.5	72.7	57	0.03	1.56	—0.25
Multan	91.3	69.1	37	..	10.82	0.06
Rawalpindi	100.5	76.7	38	..	1.12	—3.01
Lahore	104.1	77.7	31	..	2.27	..
Hissar	105.7	78.1	22	..	1.61	—4.71
Ambala	103.5	82.7	29	..	1.71	—1.73
Delhi	..	..	..	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	111.6	85.5	31	..	0.73	—1.29
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bareilly	111.6	85.5	19	..	0.58	—1.44
Jhansi	109.0	83.1	38	..	0.78	—1.46
Cawnpore	112.5	81.2	28	..	1 03	—1.33
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	107.1	76.8	52	..	0.61	—0.77
Jacobabad	88 0	77.6	36	..	0.20	—1.41
Karachi	103.8	84.8	21	..	9.44	—1.21
Ajmer	107.3	86.1	22	..	0.33	—1.45
Jaipore	108.6	87 8	15	..	0.03	—1.45
Kotah	90.2	72.4	25	..	0	—1.52
Mount Abu	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	103.6	76.9	65	..	0	—0.88
Bhuj	88.6	79.9	83	..	0.19	—0.50
Dwarka	84.5	77.3	86	..	0	—0.50
Veravsl	104.1	76.3	64	..	0	—0.55
Rajkot	100.4	74.4	79	..	0.13	—0.64
Bhavnagar Para	96.1	79.9	65	..	0	—0.45
Surat	107.9	83.1	56	..	0	—0.46
Ahmedabad	110.0	87.9	23	..	0	—0.58
Deesa	106.4	83.0	29	..	0.26	—0.89
Neemuch	103.4	79.1	56	..	1.21	0.17
Indore	..	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	108.1	81.7	28	..	1.09	—1.95
Jubbulpore	107.8	84.2	21	..	1.27	—1.42
Saugor	110 .9	87.2	28	..	1.49	—0.50
Hoshangabad	108.0	84.3	38	..	0.82	—0.53
Khandwa	109.4	85.8	37	..	2.00	—0.21
Akola	110.0	83.8	23	..	1.09	—1.30
Amraoti	110.9	86.3	25	..	1.75	—1.51
Nagpur	111.3	85.6	35	..	1.45	—2.22
Chanda	109.0	81.1	41	0.12	1.37	—1.78
Raipur	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN—	90.6	81.0	70	..	0.13	—0.52
Bombay	89.5	79.9	71	..	0.81	—0.03
Ratnagiri	88.4	79.9	76	0.01	1.40	—0.52
Mormugao	90.3	79.9	81	..	1.14	—1.44
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	105.5	74 9	40	..	0.43	—0.82
Malegaon	101.9	75.3	56	0.10	3.72	1.93
Ahmednagar	99.8	73.9	74	..	0.33	—1.64
Poona	103.6	77.1	66	0.07	1.34	—1.15
Sholapur	102.2	75.3	65	0.04	0.64	—1.76
Bijapur	98.3	68.6	81	..	2.84	—1.85
Belgaum	101.4	76.7	32	..	2.63	0.73
Ahmedabad	108.8	85.9	33	..	1.86	—1.10
Nizamabad (Indur)	103.3	78.1	67	..	3.77	0.23
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON	91.5	79.0	69	..	8.74	2.73
Mangalore	90.4	81.7	82	..	16.26	2.41
Calicut	92.0	73.6	78	1.43	17.20	—2.54
Cochin	87.2	73.9	82	1.17	52.85	9.45
Colombo	..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	98.6	82.9	68	..	20.84	12 92
Masulipatam	101.3	73.2	58	0.10	9.48	5.37
Bellary	107.3	88.8	42	..	9.48	3.52
Cuddapah	96.8	81.9	67	..	21.26	—0.16
Madras	94.2	68.8	65	0.01	6.60	—0.80
Bangalore	99.6	74.1	73	..	8.67	0.20
Coimbatore	107.7	82.2	67	..	13.24	5.72
Trichinopoly	99.4	81.9	67	..	24.26	—6.76
Negapatam	..	..	..	..	..	..

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observtory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th May 1916, was 29.959 inches

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of

COMMERCIAL.

"SO-CALLED MICA MINE".

COMPANY NEVER FORMED.

Before Mr. Justice Fletcher, sitting on the original side of the Calcutta High Court on Friday, the suit of Subodh Chunder Mullick v. Monoranjan Guha came on for hearing.

Mr. B. L. Mitter and Mr. A. K. Roy appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. I. B. Sen represented the defendant.

Mr. B. L. Mitter, in opening his case, said that this was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 5,000 with interest and loss arising out of the non-realisation of the amount. It was really a swindle of a peculiar kind by the defendant who was an adventurer from Eastern Bengal, one of whose victims was Subodh Chunder Mullick, the plaintiff in this case.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Perhaps it is just as well that he got rid of some of his money in this way rather than in another way.

Mr. B. L. Mitter: He was one of the deportees

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Yes, I know that.

Mr. B. L. Mitter: And so is Monoranjan Guha

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I did not know that.

Mr. B. L Mitter went on to say that his client was a very foolish young man, who allowed himself to be drawn into the vortex of the Swadeshi agitation a few years ago, one result of which was that he had been relieved of almost all his money. There were two or three documents in which his case rested. On the 14th November 1912, Monoranjan Guha, who owned a so-called mica mine in the Hazaribagh district induced the plaintiff and Mr. S. N. Tagore, son of Satyendranath Tagore and nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, to enter into an agreement with him with regard to this mine. What that mine contains had not been ascertained as yet. The net result of this was that Subodh Chunder Mullick was bled to the extent of Rs. 40,000.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Was this for business or for a political propaganda?

Mr. B. L. Mitter: I don't now for what my Lord, and Subodh Chunder Mullick was bled to the tune of Rs. 40,000 and the Tagores were bled for Rs. 16,000. What Monoranjan Guha proposed was this. He said "I have got a very valuable mine in the district of Hazaribagh. We will form a company and transfer it to that company. You will get shares in it." An agreement was drawn up between Monoranjan Guha of the first part, Mr. Subodh Chunder Mullick of the second part, the Tagores of the third part, and the trustees of the company of the fourth part. He was the promoter of the company and the arrangement was that the capital of the company should be Rs. 80,000, subject to the sanction of the Government from whom the land was leased. In lieu of his Rs. 40,000, Subodh Chunder Mullick was to get shares of the face value of Rs. 40,000. The Tagores were to get shares to the face value of Rs. 16,000 and Monoranjan Guha Rs. 24,000.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Has Monoranjan got any money?

Mr. B. L. Mitter: He must have a lot hidden away, otherwise where has all this money gone to.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Did the company ever go to allotment?

Mr. B. L. Mitter: The company was never formed. It was agreed that till the company was formed, Monoranjan Guha, Subodh Chunder Mullick and the Tagores should carry on the business as a going concern.

Mr. I. B. Sen: The company was registered.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: As a matter of fact the company did not adopt the agreement which has fallen through.

Mr. B. L. Mitter: Yes, it fell through. When this company took up the business Subodh Mullick was to be the manager and have the power to nominate the director and managing agents. All these lollipops were to be given to him. He was to be all in all in this business. This was on the 14th October. On the same date he made them sign another agreement, the agreement being between himself, Subodh Mullick and the Tagores. That agreement provided that they should advance Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000, respectively, until the transfer to the company took place. The proceeds of the transfer were to remain in charge of Subodh Mullick, who would deal with the same under the direction of a committee to be formed. The parties were not to be entitled to repayment of the advance until the Government sanction was given. In case of Government refusing sanction, the parties were to form a partnership. Then on the 27th June, 1913, the important document came into existence, upon which this suit was brought.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: This was after Government refused sanction?

Mr. B. L. Mitter: No, it was just before that Monoranjan had already had Rs. 49,000 from Subodh and Rs. 16,000 from the Tagores. He was claiming Rs. 5,000 from the business, so he persuaded Subodh to lend him Rs. 5,000 and take an assignment of the debt due to him.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I don't follow.

Mr. Mitter: He persuaded Subodh to give him Rs. 5,000 and take an assignment of a certain sum of Rs. 5,000 which he claimed as due to him out of the business. The Tagores are no party to this assignment and the suit was brought upon this document.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: An account will be necessary to see what, if any, loss has arisen, if there has been any inability or failure to realise. What is the amount of loss that you urge?

Mr. B. L. Mitter: We have not realised any money.

Proceeding, he said that this happened in January. On the 5th March, Government refused sanction. On the 7th or 9th March possession of these mines were formally given to Subodh Mullick by Manoranjan Guha. On the 3rd June, 1913, two months afterwards Manoranjan and his son with a number of "gundas" went down to the mine, took possession of it with all the books and all the cash there and they turned out Subodh's man. There was a police enquiry and ultimately the accused was discharged, the Magistrate holding that it was a civil dispute. This order was made in August, 1913. After this there was some talk of compromise and the matter was referred to Mr. B. Chaudhuri, a member of the Bar. The arbitration fell through for reasons which it was unnecessary to go into. On the 18th September, 1913, Subodh's men went there and opened the office and found that the iron safe was open and all the cash and books and papers gone. While the arbitration was going on, a second attempt was made to raid the place on the 13th November, 1913. Then there was a second criminal proceeding and the Deputy Magistrate again held that it was a civil dispute.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I can hardly see how it can be said that raiding a man's office and carrying off his cash and books can be a civil dispute.

Mr. B. L. Mitter: It must be remembered that in the first place this is a non-regulation province in the wilds of Hazaribagh. We are not now concerned in this suit with those proceedings. Subodh Mullick was in possession for some little time. In the written statement the real plea is that he was in possession and recouped himself

Mr. Justice Fletcher: This is only a matter of accounts. He cannot object to it being sent to the Referee for accounts.

Counsel then read the original plaint and the amended plaint in which the words of the assignment which had been omitted were inserted, namely, "the loss arising from failure or inability to realise." He then referred to the written statement and the amended one in which all sorts of defences were taken. He submitted, in conclusion, that an account should be taken in accordance with the covenant.

Mr. I. B. Sen urged that it was not a matter for accounts.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: If there has been lapses or negligence, it will be in your favour. You have not undertaken to indemnify him if he fails to realise by reason of lapses or negligence.

Mr. Sen: Yes, but the plaintiff asks for accounts, he himself being in possession. The suit as framed is bad.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: There must be an account some day. You might as well have it now.

Mr. Sen submitted that there was ample security and he had made a profit.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: You will get back your security. If he has profit he cannot sustain a loss "ex hypothesi." He is liable to account for profits. You ought to have brought a suit for this. This is on the footing that it has been carried on at a loss. Indemnity is different to the footing of mortgagee. It does not seem to me that you are likely to be hurt by an account being taken.

Mr. I. B. Sen: he has called my client an adventurer.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: He has been called a marauder from Eastern Bengal. Whether he is or not, I don't know. I don't want to do you an injustice. I don't understand what your grievance is.

Mr. I. B. Sen: The first issue is whether the suit in its present form is maintainable.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Of course, it is maintainable. There is definite covenant. You must perform your agreement. I have seen a covenant of indemnity before. What is the good of raising points that have nothing in them?

Mr. I. B. Sen: The question is whether accounts should be taken just now, or whether we should once for all decide the relationship between the parties.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: Well, you can bring a suit. He cannot make you bring a suit.

After a long discussion his lordship referred the matter to the Assistant Referee for an account to be taken as against both Monoranjan and his son, calling for a report of any loss arising frm his inability or failure to realise this debt of Rs. 5,000 and the interest mentioned in the agreement.

POPULAR BANK IN LIQUIDATION.

ALLEGATION AGAINST MANAGING DIRECTOR.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 16.

The liquidator of the Popular Bank has filed a complaint at Rawalpindi for cheating under sec. 1417 and other sections of the Penal Code against Gopichand, the late Managing Director of the Popular Bank, Rawalpindi, the date of the hearing being fixed for 26th May.

I. M. S. COLONEL AND A CONSTABLE.

At Eastbourne on April 18 Colonel Ernest T. R. Whitcombe, Indian Medical Service, now on the retired list, was fined £10 for assaulting Police-constable Lawrence while in the execution of his duty.

The Chief Constable said the Colonel was fined a fortnight ago for assaulting a County-court bailiff.

Lawrence, giving evidence, said he went to accused's house with a commitment for non-payment of the fine, and there being a difficulty about the receipt prisoner and he took a taxi-cab to the police-station. When the receipt was handed to the Colonel the latter struck him in the chest, knocking him against a notice board, and then caught him by the right thumb, which he pulled out of place. They had a struggle in the charge-room, with the result that another constable had to hold the Colonel's legs to prevent him kicking witness.

Police-constable Lock described the Colonel's conduct as very savage.

The Colonel, giving evidence, said he acted in self-defence, and only closed with the officer when the latter pushed him out of the charge-room.

Time was allowed for payment of the fine, and accused was given the right to appeal.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, May 15th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian ..	200
" "	Imports	16,000
Mid. Americans	.. .. ..	8.49+5
Egyptian F.G.F.	.. .. ..	11.28+6
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	July ..	.. 12.96— 7
	Oct. ..	.. 13.10— 9
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July ..	.. 12.87— 8
	Oct. ..	.. 12.93+10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
May.	8.25+4
May-June.	8.22+3
June-July	8.18+3
July-Aug.	8.16+3
Aug.-Sept.	8.09+3
Sept.-Oct.	7.99 unchgd.
Oct.-Nov.	7.93
Nov.-Dec.	7.88
Dec.-Jan.	7.85
Jan.-Feb.	7.83 +1
Feb.-March	7.83
March-April	7.83
April-May	7.82
May-June	7.82 unchgd.

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, May 15th.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	11.29+ 2
November	11.14+ 2
January	11.01+ 2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 15th

M.G. Bengal Good	..	6.25	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	..	6.40	
" " Fine ..	..	6.55	
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	..	6.60	
" " Fine	..	6.90	
" Broach, Good..	..	8.05	
" " Fully Good	..	8.20	
" " Fine ..	..	8.35	
" Scinde Good	..	6.20	
" " Fully Good	..	6.35	
" " Fine	..	6.50	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	24,000
" Exports to Great Britain	7,000
" " to Continent	1,000
Futures at New York July	12.93 unchgd.
Futures at New York Oct.	13.06—4
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.75 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July	12.85—1
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.89—3
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9⅜
Demand Bills	4.75.60
Silver Commercial Bars	75½

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	36½—13/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian Selling Steady Buyers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 9/16—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4¾ Unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5
" " " " 6 "	5¼
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£30,000
Consols 2½%	.. 57⅛ Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	.. 53⅜
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	.. 80⅝
Government Securities 3%	.. 69¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.27 Unchgd.	

WAR LOANS.

London, May 15th

3½% 1925—1928.. ..	.. £87¾ unchd.
4½% 1925—1945.. ..	£94 13/16—1/16

THE MAILS.

London, May 15th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 12th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. No Sellers:	
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	2,975,000
AUSTRALIAN	
South Australian April sellers unchgd.	65
Victorian April sellers unchgd.	67
New South Wales May sellers	64/6—3
BARLEY.	
Karachi Barley—May-June Sellers.	52+6d
SEEDS.	
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, London sellers.	74—6d.
Toria Rapeseed May-June nominal unchanged.	69/6
LINSEED.	
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May Sellers unchanged	68
METALS.	
English best Selected Copper.	£154 unchgd.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£143+1½
Copper Braziers	£168 Unchanged.
Yellow Metal	17½
Hard Spelter	75
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£28
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£6-11-6
FREIGHT.	
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.	
RUBBER.	
Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June Value.	2/10—½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Buyers	2/10—½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 16.

The market to-day ruled firm and prices advanced about Rs. 3 over last evening's rates. There is practically nothing doing in contracts, but staple cotton continues in fair demand.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand.

We quote:—

Fine Akola May 252.
Fine Akola July, 259.
Fully Good Bengal January 227/8.
Good Broach April 290.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth			Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..	289	Apr. 1916
M. G. Begals	..	..	..	227	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Begals	..	..	225	211	..	May 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab		..	217	..	..	"
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	242/3	230	..	"
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat.			268	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	268	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khgm		..	262	..	..	"
Do.	..	..	259	..	..	July, 1916
M. G. Bengals	..	..	229	..	..	"
M. G. Broach	..	..	280	..	..	May 1916
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	290	M/June '16
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..	299	"
H. G. Compta	..	..	..	..	319	"
Saw Ginned Dharwar.	..	..	..	..	299	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	..		264	..	..	Jan. 1917

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COMPA, 16th May, 1916, 5-30 p.m

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	216	..	25 Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	235	225	213	..	Ready & May
	..	230	..	..	July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	219	207	..	Ready & May
	..	241	227	..	Ready & May
Khandesh M.G.)	..	246	..	..	July
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	250	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	230	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.) (Fair-Staple	..	..	..	335	Ready
	..	..	..	325	May/June
Akola-Kghm.	..	251	243	..	Ready & May
Karanja (M.G.)	..	258	..	..	July
	..	264	..	..	25 Jan. 1917
Commawatee descriptions (M.G.)	..	250	242	..	Ready & May
Dharwargaum Poolgaum (M.G.	..	263	245	..	Ready & May
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	255	248	..	Ready & May
Nagpore Ganpat (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready & May
	..	..	..	..	..
Wardha-Ghat (M.G.)	..	262	254	..	Ready & May
	..	..	..	..	..
Broach (M.G.)	..	270	274	..	Ready & May
	..	284	..	..	July
Surat (M. G.)	..	..	..	290	25 April 1917
	..	..	..	..	..
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	263	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	288	..	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	240	228	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	293	Ready
	..	..	..	289	May/June
	..	..	..	305	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	297	May/June
	..	..	..	310	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	290	May/June
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	292	May/June
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	325	Ready
	..	..	..	318	May/June

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th May 1916:—

Cotton	8,252 Bales.
Wheat	21,716 cwts
Linseed	23,877 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	757 "
Ginjellyseed	458 "
Poppyseed	1,103 "
Groundnuts	1,133 "
Castorseed	2,214 "
Rice	1,453 "
Myrabollams	4,791 "
Cottonseed	1,547 "
Mowraseed	581 "
Gram	3,197 "
Joowar	1,466 "
Barley	12,564 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, May. 16th—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. as. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	.. .. ..	36 8 0	5 10 3
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	.. .. ..	35 8 0	5 9 3
Wheat, Karachi Bangla		34 8 0	5 9 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi		5 14 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	.. .. ..	5 9 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	.. .. ..	6 12 0	7 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		7 5 0	7 11 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		7 1 0	7 7 0
Teelseed, White 85.15		43 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25		42 8 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50		41 8 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...		36 8 0	....
Popyseed, White ..		6 10 0	7 0 0
Groundnuts ...		40 0 0	....
Mowraseed ...		4 5 0	4 11 0
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..		5 12 6	
Linseed May		7 11 9	

Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs.6-12-6, F.D. per cwt
Cottonseed.
. Rs. 24-8, B.T. per candy

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1/8d
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 3.32d. June
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 13-32d. July.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 21.32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	195¼
60 d-s Hongkong	165.
Do. Shanghai	235½
Do. Yokohama	154.

BULLION.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	28 0.0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	26-0.0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0.0
Silver ex-duty Ready	83-10-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market opened slightly weak to-day but closed fairly firm.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares fluctuated within the range of Rs. 20

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids closed at Rs. 480.

Fazulbhai were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 492½ to Rs. 501½. Standards from Rs. 1,215 to Rs. 1,235, Madhavji's from Rs. 1,465 to Rs. 1,485, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,680 to Rs. 1,690.

Centrals stood steady in the vicinity of Rs. 2,175.

Currimbhai declined to Rs. 256½. Indora Malwas to Rs. 271½ and Finlays to Rs. 281½.

There was considerable excitement noticed to-day in Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares. The Market opened at Rs. 1,352½ but owing to the strength of a powerful "bear" element the rates rapidly assumed a downward course and even a few transactions were recorded at Rs. 1,290. But the undertone being of confidence the quotations revived with dramatic suddenness and at the close they stood at Rs. 1,360 (buyers.)

Bombay Burma Trading shares improved to Rs. 912½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 256.

Bundi Cement Company shares were placed at Rs. 13½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 185 to Rs. 190. Deferred between Rs. 725 to Rs. 745.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs 1,535.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 80 5/8.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were quoted at Rs. 93¼.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the day ended 15th May 1916, as compared with the statement of 14th May 1915.

LIABILITIES.

	14th May 1915 Rs.	15th May 1916. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs 30 lacs.		
" Paid up . ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund.. ..	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	54,48,000	69,76,000
Sundries	1,44,000	1,15,000
Total Rs	71,92,000	86,91,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	22,20,000	30,36,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	23,72,000	22,27,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	2,08,000	6,33,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	25,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,19,000
Sundries	66,000	1,30,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investment in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	23,01,000	24,60,000
Total Rs.....	71,92,000	86,91,000

PRICES IN BERLIN.

"DOUBLED AND TREBLED" SINCE WAR BEGAN.

The "Vorwarts" publishes some interesting figures about the price of living in Berlin. "A correct estimate of the increase in the cost of living can only be obtained," it says, "by comparing the figures of March 1914 with those of to-day. Such a comparison will show that prices have been doubled and in many cases trebled, since the war."

Thus potatoes, which form the staple food of the poor in Berlin, cost fourpence for a small sack of 10lb., as compared with 2½d. in March 1914. Sausages, which were 11d. a lb. at that time, have risen to 1s. 6d. a lb., while "leberwurst" has doubled, and ham has almost trebled in price. The unhappy hausfrau has now to pay 3s. a lb. for ham and 2d. for a herring which cost her less than 1d. before the war. And a German "heringe" is very different from our fresh herring.

Almost the greatest rise has been in what the Germans call fats. Thus margarine has gone up from 8d. to 1s. 6d. a lb., butter from 1s. 5d. to 2s. 6½d., Dutch cheeses from 1s. to 2s. 4d., while flour is one-third dearer, porridge costs twice as much, and rye flour is half again as dear. And these products can only be had in small quantities.

Very striking, too, is the rise in the price of vegetables and jams. Cabbages which cost a trifle over 3d. are now 5d., and carrots have risen over a penny for the 2lb. which are sold as the customary measure. Mixed vegetables, which are a favourite dish for salads, have jumped from 5½d. to 9d.

INCREASING EFFECTIVENESS OF BRITISH BLOCKADE.

But the most astonishing rise is in cocoa, which has risen from 1s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. a lb., while chocolate powder has risen from a shilling to 2s. 3d. These items seem to point to the increasing effectiveness of our blockade. Coffee, which is the favourite drink in Germany, after beer, now costs 2s. 4d. a lb., instead of a price that varied from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. two years ago, according to the quality sold.

Sugar is only about a halfpenny dearer, and still sells for under threepence a lb. But that is accounted for by the fact that Germany, which formerly exported a large amount of beet, can no longer do so. The only article of consumption that has not risen to any appreciable degree is salt, which is only one-tenth of a penny dearer. But this can hardly be much consolation to the Germans.

The same number of the "Vorwarts" complains of a rise in the cost of gas and of all textile goods, owing to the fact that the Government have taken over many of the cotton factories for the army. All articles made of wool or cotton or leather are now very dear in Germany. And we read in the same paper of new petroleum cards being issued for Berlin, which means that petroleum is very scarce. After this it hardly seems to matter whether maximum prices are fixed for lead or not. But the price of lead means, of course, heavier bills from the plumbers of Berlin.

The list which the "Vorwarts" gives only applies to a certain number of articles, and the increase in the cost of clothes is a constant source of complaint in the German papers. In fact, Germany is suffering from the rigours of a siege, and her people, anxiously scanning the papers for news of the expected victory at Verdun, are asking their rulers what they are fighting for, and why they cannot make peace.

According to Sir Percy Scott to spot a periscope is no easy matter, and requires a highly trained eye. The periscope is only the thickness of a clenched fist and is painted to harmonise with the waters. Sir Percy reckons that it takes six months to train a seaman to this job

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
Company, Limited
Worked on a scientific basis and most economically under the expert actuarial advice of,
GEORGE KING, Esq., F. F. A., F. I. A., (Lond.)
Low rates, liberal conditions,
For particulars apply to:—
FRAMROZE R. JOSHI, J.P.,
Managing Director:
62, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS WANTED.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL
For Salads and Cooking

"Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company."

For making Mayonnaise, French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
THE
Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.
Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Phone 2136.)

SUN HATS

Covered White drill, lined green, with strap and puggree.
All Sizes.
Rs. 12 only.
A. R. DIAS & BROS.
10, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

*Inclusive of the enhancement of three annas mentioned in paragraph 2.

JAPANESE
PILSENER BEER
replaces
GERMAN PILSENER.
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY
The Largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.
ASAHI
BRAND
The Best Brand in Japan.
Nothing to match it in quality.
Sub-Agents:
D. C. OOMRIGAR & CO.
D. D. BARIA & CO.
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Sunrise, 6 h. 4 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 6 m.
Phase of the Moon; Full Moon.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

High Court (Insolvency) Vacation Sitting, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, May 18.

Currimbhoy Mills Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting. Esplanade Road, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 20.

P. and O. s. s. Sardinia with English Mails of 28th ultimo, due at daylight.

SATURDAY, May 20.

Parsi Writers' Association, Annual gathering. Cama Baug, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

VIRJI.—Dinbai, daughter of Jehangir Nusserwanji Virji, age seven months, on 15th May.

MISTRY—Avabai, wife of the late Mr. Maneckji Pallonjee Mistry, mother of Framjee Maneckjee Mistry, aged 57. Bharucha Mohol-la, Null Bazar, on 15th May.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., commanding.

May, 16.

No. 167. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 15th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd. Lieut. W. N. Cartland.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieutenant F. W. Wilson.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. C. B. Banks.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Corpl. V. Y. Smith.

No. 163—Pay.—There are still a number of N. C. O.s. and men who have not collected pay due to them as per order No. 145 dated 27th April. The Paymaster will attend at Headquarters between the hours of 6-45 p.m. and 8 p.m., on Thursday and Friday next the 18th and 19th instant and all N. C. O.s. and men who have not yet drawn pay for August, September, and October, 1914, must do so, on these dates or it will be returned to Government.

No. 164. Recruits.—Serveral vacancies exist in the Corps for recruits; any wishing to be enrolled, can see the conditions by applying to the Sergeant-Major of the Corps at Headquarters, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. Recruits gun drill parades will probably commence in June.

No. 170. Clothing.—All great coats and water bottles in possession of members must be returned to the Quarter Master's stores before Wednesday 17th instant.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., commanding.

May, 17.

137. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G." Coy., during week ending 21st May.

138. Range.—The Ghat Kopar and Miniature Ranges will be closed until further notice.

139. Return of Arms.—All members of all Companies except "H" who have not returned their Arms and equipment to Armoury must do so without further delay.

140. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; Intending recruits, should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence early in the monsoon.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March from the Suite—"At the King's Court" ..... Sousa
Overture—"Crown Diamonds" ..... Auber
Valse—"Die Hydropaten" ..... Gung'l
Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod
Morceau—"In the Night" ..... Gilbert
Melodies from the Revue—"Bric a Brac" ..... Finck Mouckton
Two-Step—"Handel Wakes" ..... Morressy

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following Programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6-15 to 8 p.m.

March—The Gladiators Farewell ... Blankenburg
Overture—Zampa ..... Herold
Valse—Under my Darling's Window ... Linck
Selection—Bonnie Scotland ..... Hume
Song—Land of Hope and Glory ..... Elgar
Cavatina and Finale—Anna Bolena ... Donizetti
Selection—A Life on the Ocean ..... Binding
Patriotic—Carry On ..... Hume.

THE ADAR JASHAN FESTIVAL.

To-day being the Adar Jashan of the Parsis, the annual fair will be held to-day on the Esplanade "maidan."

CHINA MAILS.

Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Bombay Maru will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 7-30 p.m.

MAIL NOTICES.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo per extra s. s. Onerimba will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, Saigon and Manilla via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-40 p.m., on Friday, the 19th instant.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Thirteen attacks and 13 deaths from plague, occurred in the city on Monday, the cases being reported as follows:—Bhuleshwar, 4 attacks and 4 deaths; Middle and Lower Colaba, 3 attacks and 2 deaths; Maratha Hospital, 1 death; Parsi Fever Hospital, 2 deaths; Mahim 2 attacks and 1 death; Worli and Kamatipura, Mahaluxmi, 1 attack and 1 death each, Umarkhadi, 1 attack. The total mortality from all causes was 79. Out of a total of 1,813 rats caught on Monday, 72 rats were found to be plague-stricken.

A CART-DRIVER'S SON INJURED IN A COLLISION.

Succaram Bhika, a labour-carts driver, was driving his cart, which was loaded with drums of oil, along Custom House Road on Monday, when to enter Apollo Street he turned the cart to his right, it is alleged, without looking round. The result was that it came in front of tram car No. 40 which was going in the same direction. The car bumped against the cart and the driver's son Pandu, aged 12 years, who was seated on the drums, was thrown on to the road, against which his head struck. He sustained concussion of the brain and was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Honorary Secretary of this Hospital announces a number of contributions towards the same, including the following:—Lady Pirojbai Shapurji Bharucha (for current expenses for March 1916), Rs. 101; Anonymous, Rs. 101; Mr. Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash and family (for current expenses from January to December 1915), Rs. 100; Bai Maneckbai Piroshaw B. Jeejeebhoy, in pious memory of the 19th anniversary of her late sister Bai Navajbai Piroshaw Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, daughter of the late Sir D. M. Petit, 1st Bart. (Roj Adar, Maha Sherevar, 17th February 1916) Rs. 100; Bai Maneckbai Piroshaw B. Jeejeebhoy, in pious memory of the 26th anniversary of her late mother Lady Sakarbai Dinshaw M. Petit, daughter of the late Seth Framji Bhikhaiji Panday (Roj Behram, Maha Sherevar, 28th February 1916), Rs. 100. The total amount subscribed up to 10th instant comes to Rs. 28,49,453-7-4.

A THIEF ROBBED.

Bapu Lalloo, a cotton broker of Anand, who arrived in Bombay about a month ago on business and was putting up in a house at Kalbadevi, was introduced to one Buldeo, a cotton speculator. The latter, in the course of a conversation, told Bapu that an acquaintance of his had about 1,600 currency notes for Rs. 100 each, which, being stolen property, he was prepared to dispose of at fifty per cent. discount, provided he got the change in gold. Bapu agreed to purchase a few notes and changed what money he had into 132 sovereigns. Buldeo then took Bapu to the Elphinstone Bridge at 8 p.m. on Sunday night, where Buldeo asked Bapu to allow him to count the sovereigns. Bapu agreed and whilst Buldeo was counting them, two persons came up, slapped Buldeo and threatened him and Bapu with jail. Buldeo quietly handed over the sovereigns to the strangers, who went away. Buldeo then went towards Dongri with Bapu, and after going some distance, gave Bapu the slip. He has not since been heard of. Superintendent Morris is making enquiries into the matter.

TAXI-DRIVER CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.

SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 15.

Harry Goodger, an Anglo-Indian taxi cab driver to the Russel Taxi Coy., was to-day sentenced by the magistrate to three years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of being jointly concerned with a Burman in committing robbery of Rs. 1,500 on a Chinaman. Goodger with a Burman apprentice, who has absconded, drove the Chinaman in his motor to Kemmendine on business on the evening of April 12. On return to Rangoon with the sum of Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 400 in notes, the Chinaman asked to be driven home. Goodger made excuses by saying he had no petrol and made at attempt to go back. The Chinaman remonstrated and held the steering wheel but Goodger went full speed and the Burman pushed the Chinaman out of the car when he was bending over and drove off. Goodger was arrested a fortnight later and made a confession.

ALLAHABAD COPYRIGHT CASE.

PROFESSOR'S APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

At the Allahabad High Court Justices Pigott and Lindsay have rejected the appeal in the copyright case in which the claim of Shams-ul-Ulama Abdul Jalil, Professor of Arabic and Persian, Queen's College, against Messrs. Ram Dyal and Ram Narain, booksellers, for infringement of copyright in connection with Persian courses for the Allahabad University was dismissed.

The plaintiff as a member of the Board of Studies, had prepared a syllabus of Persian selections for University examinations. These lists were passed by the Board of Studies and the Faculty of Arts and printed and formed the prescribed courses for examinations. The extracts contained in these lists were then printed and published by the firm of Ram Dyal and Ram Narain in a book form.

The plaintiff shortly afterwards printed his own courses for the three examinations and the plaintiff alleged that he obtained and had acquired copyright in virtue of the lists of selected passages which were placed before and approved by the Board of Studies and the defendants in printing the selected passages from the lists, committed a breach of copyright and claimed perpetual injunction and substantial damages.

The District Judge of Allahabad dismissed the suit.

Their Lordships thought when the plaintiff as a member of the Board of Studies, laid the results of his skill and experience before the Board and then joined with other members in preparing the syllabus for examinations to be conducted in the Persian language he placed them unreservedly at the disposal of the University authorities. When the University authorities published their syllabus they surrendered any copyright which might have existed in the skill, learning, experience, and labour expanded over the preparation of these lists unreservedly into the hands of the general public and the avowed intention of the university authorities was that any enterprising firm of publishers, which considered it a remunerative speculation, should bring out the passages in question in a book form. They were of the opinion that the interests of the public and that of the general body of students should best be served by allowing free competition in this matter. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

ONE MONTH FOR A GOLD RING WORTH RS. 25.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sirnobat charged one Bhogilal Chhaganlal with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ring set with rubies, valued at Rs. 25, belonging to one Javerilal. The case for the prosecution was that on the 25th April last, the accused went to Javerilal's house and said he wanted to purchase a gold ring. He selected one and took it away saying he was going to ascertain its value. He however did not return and information was given to the Police, who arrested him and it was found that the ring had been pledged with a Marwari. He pleaded guilty, and, as he had a previous conviction, he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO BULLOCKS.

CART-DRIVERS SENTENCED.

Before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of Mr. A. R. King and Mr Samaldas Parbhudas Jiwandas, Sergeant Smythe charged several bullock-cart drivers with using animals unfit for service. Sergeant Smythe stated that he found 37 bullocks at the Prince's and Victoria Docks, quite unfit for service. The animals were under yoke and were dragging heavy loads. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. The Magistrate enquired why the police sepoys from the Docks never brought such cases in a large number before the Court.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The following articles of clothing were given out in Bombay and sent out to the Gulf in the fortnight from 1st to 15th instant:—

Shirts 2,218, drawers 1,556, socks 1,526 prs., kurtas 700, dhoties 60, mosquito nets 241, sheets 900, matress covers 150, washing gloves 60, doctors aprons 28, vests 1,688, shoes 2,218, pyjama suits 715, towels 1,698, head nets 800, quilts 150, bed tidies 153, draw sheets 518, head caps 72, shorts 866, handkerchiefs 2,142 spine pads 413, property bags 1,578, belts 12, dusters 900, toilet covers 5, ordinary aprons 100.

This includes the contents of 1,152 special bags which were given out for sick and wounded men.

The following things were also sent to the Persian Gulf:—

Umbrellas 36, dhurries 12, stove 1, pillows 100, gramaphones 3, jost fans 4, chairs 6, mincing machine 1, ice boxes 2, hot cases 2, aluminium ration tins 100;

Several cases of Newspapers, Comforts, etc., Hospitals, Ambulance Trains, Convalescent Homes, Hospital Ships got their usual supply of Comforts.

A small Harmonium is needed for use at Services in the British Hospitals. Will anyone give or lend one?

JOINT WORK WITH ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

It having been considered advisable that in future the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund and the St. Johns Ambulance Association should work conjointly, a meeting of the two bodies was held under the presidency of H. E. Lady Willingdon at Government House on the 14th instant, when after consideration it was resolved that hereafter the Lady Hardinge, the Freeman Thomas and the St. George's Hospitals be exclusively attended to both in regard to clothing and comforts by the Women's Branch. Similarly all transports passing from Bombay be likewise attended to by the same organization.

In regard to the other hospitals and Convalescent Homes throughout the Presidency, it is arranged that the clothing will be supplied by the Women's Branch and Comforts by the St. Johns Ambulance Association.

The St. John Ambulance Association will also supply both clothing and comforts to all Hospital Ships and Ambulance Trains.

The new arrangement will come into effect as early as possible and representatives of either body will meet regularly once or twice a week as may be found necessary for the purpose of seeing that these arrangements are efficiently carried out.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The following subscriptions received during the period 30th April to 15th May, are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 7,87,214-10-6; Per Mrs. Rendall, Junagadh:—Half share conjuring performance at Verawal, Rs. 118; Col. Oldfield, Rs. 10; Mrs. Strelley, Rs. 5; Proceeds of a Concert by Miss Binajee, Palamkote and her pupils, Rs. 150; Nursing Staff St. George's Hospital, Rs. 51; "One Anna Fund" per Mr. Jamshed N. Engineer, Rs 6; East Khandesh, 25th instalment, Rs. 131; Miss Blowitt for comforts to the 1/5th Gurkhas, Rs. 75; Telegraphic Line Staff, per Mrs. Sharpe, Rs. 20; The Misses Driver, Rs. 10; "A Macheran Dinner," Rs. 10; per Mrs. Alcock from Pen, Kolaba District, Rs. 50; Members of the Byculla Club, 13th donation, Rs. 250; Mr. Ed. B. Walmsley, Ahmedabad, Rs. 50; per Dy. Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 66; per 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Rs. 15; Godhra Branch, Rs. 300; Fees received for seeing H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownugger's new State Coach, Rs. 176-8; "Sympathy," Rs. 10; Proceeds of a Concert at the B. B. and C. I. Ely. Institute at Ganjapur City, per Mrs. Kent, Rs. 150; Barsi Light Railway Employees' "Anna War Fund" 6th instalment, Rs. 60; Mrs. Macpherson, Rs. 5; G. M. H., Rs. 5; Manager, Presidency Mills, Rs. 5; A. B., Rs. 5; Rani of Sangli, Rs. 2,000; Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., of Aden for comforts for Indian Troops at Aden, Rs. 250; Lady Scott, Rs. 100; Lt.-Col Chaplin, 8th Cavalry, Jhansi, Rs. 50; H. E. Lord Willingdon per the Military Secretary owing to no consumption of Champagne at Government House, Rs. 200; Srimati Aisaheb Nimbalkar of Savantvadi, Rs. 50; Mrs. Krishnabai M. N. Vaidya of Banda, Rs. 10; Porbandar State contribution for April, 1916, Rs. 500; Contributions for April, 1916, from the State Officials and others at Porbandar per Major O'Brien, Rs. 163-14; Khoja Ladies, Santa Cruz, Rs. 101; Mrs. Ormsby, Rs. 100; Bai Goolbai Sorabji of Karachi, Rs. 25; L. R., Rs. 75; Rajkot Branch per Mrs. Harold:—Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, Rs. 750; Mr. G. Maconachie, Rs. 125; Mr. H. Kotak, Rs. 15; Rajkot Gymkhana Club, Rs. 37; K. S. Gumansingj of Malia, Rs. 10; Principal K. S. Sanjana, Rs. 25. Total Rs. 7,93,535-0-6.

A number of gifts in kind have also been received from several ladies and gentlemen and mofussil centres.

A Conference of officials and non-officials will probably be held in Madras in August by the Director of Public Instruction to consider the question of female education generally and also the recent resolution of the Government of India on the subject.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

REFUSAL OF EXTENSION OF LEASE TO IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered the Chairman's minute on a proposal from the Imperial Cinematograph, the tenants of plots 52 and 53, Sandhurst Road West Estate, to extend the period of their temporary lease and to continue the use of the plots for a cinema show.

The Chairman said they had been bombarded for some time past with urgent requests from the proprietors of the cinema shows on and near the Sandhurst Road to allow them to continue the use of the plots for cinema shows and one of them, the America-India, had gone so far as to ask H. E. the Governor to interfere. Four years and a half ago when the America-India applied for the use of the plot for a cinema show there were very few houses in that locality and he (the Chairman) had no hesitation in granting the application. But the locality was meant for the creation of a residential area and the lease was limited to a period of five years as they anticipated that there would be many residential houses built there during that period.—an anticipation which had come true. When the houses were built they continued to receive complaints from the tenants that the cinemas there proved a nuisance. The Trust gave them an assurance that after the leases with the America-India cinema expired on the 30th September next they would not renew it. They gave a similar assurance to them in regard to the Imperial Cinema, whose lease expired in November next, as they would steadily pursue their policy of removing all cinemas from there and to make the locality a residential area. They could not go back upon their promise to the owners of the houses.

On the motion of the Chairman it was resolved that the Board declined to make the concession asked for by the Imperial Cinema and declined to continue their lease after November 1916.

PANCHAYAT COURTS.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION IN MADRAS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, May 16.

With reference to the announcement made by the Hon. Sir Harold Stuart at a recent meeting of the Madras Legislative Council regarding village courts, the "Madras Mail" understands that a Bill for amending the Village Courts Act of 1889 will be introduced in the Madras Legislative Council during the coming cold weather session in Madras.

The main features of the amending legislation will be to provide panchayat courts in select places, to raise the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, the limit of Rs. 200 which is now provided for with consent of parties to continue. It is not intended to confer exclusive jurisdiction on village courts. In regard to criminal offences it is proposed to give the panchayat courts power to try petty offences such as assault, affray etc., and to impose a fine not exceeding Rs. 15.

It is most probable that the Government will introduce at the meeting of the Council on the 3rd August a Children's Bill on the lines of the English Children's Act.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 16

The market for jute mill shares ruled dull and uninteresting with business on a very small scale at prices for the most part at about yesterday's closing rates. The market closed steady on a decline. Coal shares were neglected. There was more animation in demand for tea shares, the prices of which showed a tendency to move upwards. The miscellaneous section was well patronised. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 2004, 20/8.

Jute:—Alliance ord 373, Auckland ord 169., 170; Budge Budge ord 412, 413; Cliva ord 124, 123; 123/8, Delta ord 416, 417, 418, Empire ord 35/4 to 36; Fort Gloster ord 405, Hooghly ord 51/12, 52; Howrah ord 226 to 228, Kamarhatty prefs 108; Kankinarrah ord 464 to 470; Northbrook ord 32, 32/4.

Tea:—Dessai and Parbuttia 238; Eastern Terai 15, 15/4, Hoolungoorie 210, 211, Killing Valley 33/4, Loobah 78, 79; Saragaon 20/8, 20/12, Sirissia 2/4, 2/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,657/8; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 8/4, 8/8; Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 18, 19 p; Hooghly Oil 26, 26/4, Russ Engineering Works 150, 151.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 80/12 to 80/14 and small lots were done at Rs. 81/4 to 81/6.

HOCKEY CHARITY MATCH PROCEEDS

The proceeds of the Charity Hockey Match played on 8th instant, between the Aligarh College team and the Lusitanian Sporting Club, which amounted to Rs. 615-4-0 have been divided equally between the Bombay Presidency Branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund and the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund.

Dr. E. Howard Adye, of Moulmein, has been engaged in an important geological survey in Kathiawar for the past five years. One valuable result of the survey is the discovery of immense areas of stone fit for dock and harbour construction. Dr. Adye was recently elected a Fellow of the Geological Society for recognition of his services to science.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

NEW BANDMAN VARIETIES.

Two new, artistes, Ambrose and Peggy Barker, come into the Excelsior programme to-night in place of the Dick Dorothy Trio of Dancers, who go to Australia on Friday. The Barkers are wellknown revue artistes who have played at the London Alambra. They can sing, dance and play and make a speciality of skits and impressions which they call 'Revue Mad.' They have many changes of programme up their sleeve all of a very light and musical nature which should go well into Excelsior patrons.

PARSI CONCERT AT PUNCHGANI.

On the 14th May at Punchgani a charming social event in the shape of a concert in aid of "The Parsi Gymkhana" was held under the distinguished patronage of H. H. the Thakore Sahib of Rajkote, which proved an unqualified success. The room in the Parsi Boys' High School, in which the entertainment was held, was filled to its utmost capacity, not a single seat being vacant and an excellent programme was rendered, both instrumental and vocal, followed by a screamingly funny farce entitled "Mehli Dafasia" in which Mr. Mehrban shewed to great advantage, causing roars of laughter to the great enjoyment of all present.

Among so many excellent items so well rendered, it would be invidious to make special mention of any particular artist. Sufficient to say that the various items on the programme were very well received and loudly applauded.

The Thakore Sahib of Rajkote with his family and staff was present and with a donation of Rs. 50 from his Highness, a sum of Rs. 213 was realized.

In the interval Mr. Mehrban in a short but appropriate speech tendered thanks on behalf of himself and committee to H. H. and those assembled, apologizing for the scanty accommodation, which was the best obtainable in Panchgani, but, as he remarked, the hardness of the benches would doubtless remind them of the time when they were happy school children.

The thanks of the Parsi community are due to Messrs. Dalal and Billimoria for so kindly giving the room in the Boys' School, for the concert and to Mr. L. C. Athaide for the able manner in which he conducted the music rendered by the Band of the School. Also to Mr. and Mrs. Mehrban and the Committee to whose untiring efforts the success was mainly due.

The following was the programme:—

1. March .....La New York
P. P. HIGH SCHOOL BAND
2. Recitation .....Love making
MR. C. B. CHINOY
3. Song .....Be la val .....Hindustani
MISS G. AGA
4. Violin Solo...Trois Nocturnes...Burgmuller
MISS THANAWALLA.
5. Song (English) ...Where dew drops sleep...
(Herbert Bunning)
MRS. A. MEHRBAN.
6. Sitar Gut .....(Bhim Palasi)
MISS M. VAKIL
INTERVAL.
1. Valse .....La Etoile .....Gustave Collin
P. P. H. SCHOOL BAND
2. Song .....Tatia
MR. MEHRBAN
3. Quintette...Meditation Ave Maria...Gounod
Mrs. Mehrban, Miss Thanawalla, Masters Mehta, Dalal and Contractor
4. Song .....Desh .....Hindustani
MISS C. VAKIL
5. Song .....Grace Darling .....English
MISS P. AGA.
6. Farce .....Mehli Dafasia .....Gujarati
Mr. Mehrban and friends
Tipperary
All Allies Anthem
GOD SAVE THE KING.

"ONLY PARSIS NEED APPLY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please give me a little space in your paper to express my views regarding the correspondence of a Hindu gentleman in your issue of the 15th instant, for a vacancy or so in the Empress Mills.

From my practical experience I may inform your correspondent that the Parsis are the most backward in conferring appointments on the men of their own caste and several instances I have marked sheer injustice being done at the hands of their Parsi superiors. Men of other castes always make provisions for people of their own community, in ninety-nine cases out of hundred; while in the case of Parsis, we find only 20 cases out of hundred. It seems that your correspondent has entirely misunderstood the question. Your correspondent knows for certain that the Parsi community have done considerable good to all the nations of India, their charities are cosmopolitan, while not in a single instance we have ever found that a Hindu or a Mahomedan ever founded any institution for the good of the public at large including the Parsis. Barring their own community, they have never extended their hands in private charities, except in some cases of Government cosmopolitan schools &c.

Your correspondent must be knowing that there are hardly one lakh of the Parsis in the whole world, and this small number have done considerable good to all the communities of India, at their own expense.

If Messrs. Tata Sons & Co., have made provision for a few Parsis, they are quite justified. In fact the Parsis are very pessimistic and hardly think it necessary to provide for the men of their own castes.

I enclose herewith my card for your reference,—Yours, etc.,

TADAK.

Bombay, May 16th, 1916.

PORTUGAL AND WAR.

NEW MILITARY DECREE CAUSES SENSATION IN BOMBAY.

Considerable sensation has been caused among Portuguese citizens in Bombay and among people in Goa on the receipt of the news that the Lisbon Government have ordered that the decree passed by the Congress regulating the departure of Portuguese citizens from the dominions of the Republic will be promulgated and put in force in Goa. The decree contains the following provision:—

That so long as the war lasts permission shall not be granted to any Portuguese citizen, from the age of 16 to 45, to leave the territory unless he be declared physically unfit for all military service, or in exceptional cases where the granting of such leave is not opposed to the interests of the State.

This permission shall be granted by the Minister for War and in the colonies by the Governors.

Para 2 of this clause enacts that in regard to habitual and brief absences of operatives, fishermen, and individuals engaged in commerce or rural occupations, leave may be granted by the War Ministry when it is satisfied that such leave will not result in any inconvenience to the military service.

Clauses 2 and 3 deal with the penalties for evasion of the above regulations.

Clause 4 states that the decree shall take effect immediately, while clause 5 revokes all legislation to the contrary.

In view of the extensive emigration that goes on almost daily from Goa into British territories, any enforcement of the above decree, goes without saying, would result in grave economic complication and would cause wide-spread distress. It is, however, reassuring to learn from Senhor Alfredo Casanova, Portuguese Consul-General in Bombay, that it is unlikely that the above decree will be enforced in Goa. Senhor Casanova, who has, so far, received no official intimation on the subject, is confident that Portugal has ample military resources at its command both at home and abroad. In Senhor Casanova's opinion there is no need for any apprehension on the part of Goans in British India that the decree would in any way affect them or their brethern in Goa.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

BENGAL COUNCIL AND "INFAMOUS CONDUCT."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The following letter has been addressed by the Registrar, Bengal Council of Medical Registration, to the Joint-Secretary, Bengal Medical Association:—

In continuation of my letter, dated the 3rd February, I am directed to inform you that the two resolutions of your Association, which were communicated to the Bengal Council of Medical Registration in your letter dated 6th December, 1915, have been further considered by the council. They are unanimously of the opinion that it would be inexpedient to make any authoritative pronouncement at present as to what constitutes infamous conduct in professional respect. They have accordingly decided that until after due notice a general warning is issued by them on the subject they will consider each case on its merits.

The above letter is the outcome of two resolutions passed by the Bengal Medical Association on 3rd December, 1915, and submitted for consideration of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration on 6th December, 1915. The resolutions were:—

(1) That in view of recent proceedings of the Medical Councils of Madras and Bombay in connection with operations of the sections corresponding to section 25 (11) of the Bengal Medical Act and to prevent similar occurences otherwise inevitable in Bengal due to the want of clearness of expressions in the Act about what constitutes infamous conduct in professional respect, specially with reference to covering and not from ignorance or wilful violation of the Act, the Bengal Council of Medical Registration be respectfully requested to issue at an early date, if possible before 1st January 1916, when the sections 29, 30, and 31 of the Bengal Medical Act will come into force, an authoritative pronouncement in the form of a warning notice, as was done by the General Medical Council of Great Britain in 1897, as to what constitutes infamous conduct in professional respect with special reference to covering.

(2) That this Association begs leave to suggest to the Bengal Council of Medical Registration that the professional association of a registered medical practitioner with medical practitioners holding registrable qualification but not actually registered at the time, should not be regarded in the light of covering, as constituting infamous conduct in professional respect.

OFFICIAL LADY POLICE SEARCHER.

HER FIRST SEIZURE.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 15.

Mrs. Costello, wife of Sergeant Costello of the Port Police, has been appointed by the Commissioner of Police as the official police searcher a newly created post. On arrival from Calcutta of the Bharata on Sunday she found ten pounds of opium on a Chinese girl, who was made over to the police.

The Bank of Madras rate remains unchanged.

COMMERCIAL **FIAT** VEHICLES

THE USER TESTIMONIES:

The Lorries are doing excellent work and have already done some FIFTEEN THOUSAND ODD MILES with practically NO trouble. They are splendid machines and quite the BEST LORRIES I have had UNDER my charge.

* * *

We have other makes of Cars here now, but the results are just the same FIATS FIRST EVERY TIME

After Service Work

On Indifferent Roads.

Early deliveries of 1½ & 3½ Ton Vehicles.

SOLE AGENTS:

Bombay Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

INSURE

YOUR EFFECTS AGAINST FIRE & THEFT AND YOUR VALUABLES AGAINST ALL RISKS WITH THE

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MANAGER FOR INDIA, G M. ROSE.

Nearly all Classes of Insurance Transacted.

ENJOY MY CO-OPERATION.

Will cheerfully undertake market investigation on behalf of enthusiastic, ambitious manufacturer or merchant and suggest good, practical ideas for BIGGER—BETTER—BUSINESS. Advts. also built or repaired.

R. V. KAIKINI, Sales Scout,

8774 Hamilton Road, Delhi.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.

DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS.

Mazagon Road, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths, and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone No. 2154

Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

AMERICAN DENTIST.

Dr. H. de GRAAF

MOHAMMADI MAHAL,

DHOBI TALAO.

PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS

Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. **60.**

Fillings, Gold Crowns and Bridges at very moderate charges

All work guaranteed for five years.

"SCANDINAVIA"

COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,

BOMBAY.

THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE

A Special Class will be started from 4th July to prepare Students for Government Accountancy Diploma Exams.

Students enrolled from now.

For further particulars apply to—

PRINCIPALS,

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application,

R. PATERSON BROWN

Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account beween the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

USEFUL BOOKS.

(1) USEFUL INSTRUCTION.

For all communities in matters religious moral and other. In three Vols. in 166 Subjects. Full of moral truths. Price Rs. 7.

(2) BEAUTY AND JOY.

An interesting and instructive novel of Indian Life (original), a moral guide for all communities, of about 950 pages. Price, Re. 1-8.

(3) A CODE OF INSTRUCTION FOR THE YOUNG.

Price As. 2.

(4) GOOD READING.

Of about 200 pages. Price As. 8.

Postage in all extra. All in English

By

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI.

Pleader, High Court, Appellate Side, BOMBAY.

DUMAS (near Surat).

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

Of the English Language

Together with a Department of New Words

MANY VALUABLE SPECIALS FEATURES.

Price Rs. 15-12.

One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth Marbled Edges with Thumb Index. More than 2,000 pages.

1914.

	Rs. a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money ...	12 0
Hobson: Export of Capital ...	5 10
Fullerton: Problems of Power ...	5 10
Marshall: Our Empire Story ...	5 10
Hall: Love's Legend	7 8
Vizetelly: My Adventures in the Commune	9 6
Jane: The British Battle Fleet.	7 8
Marshall: Our Island Story ...	5 10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5 10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany.	5 10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany.	3 12
Exner: Japan as I saw It ...	5 10
Walter Wood: The Battaleship ...	9 6
Who's Who 1915	11 4
Statesman's Year Book	7 14
Holmes: In Defence of What Might Be	3 6
Baker: The Passing of the Turkish Empire in Europe	12 0
Festing: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire ...	5 10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism ...	0 12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1 8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4 8
Slater: Making of Modern England ... ...net.	7 8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4 8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion ...	4 8
Collier: Germany and the Germans.	5 10
Collier: England and the English.	5 10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7 14
Dimnet: France Herself Again ...	12 0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey...	3 12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen ...	5 10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5 10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5 10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11 4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History ...	2 10
Prince von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES.	PAGE.
The "Free" Indian Labourer	6
The Milk Problem	6
The Revival of the Panchayat	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8	
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Improvement Trust	5
Bombay Amusements	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Aircraft in War	8
India's Place in the Empire	8
The Blockade	8
German Visions	9
Greece's Dilemma	9
"Eleven Guns"	9
On the Extreme Left	9
Position at Salonika	10
French War Finance	10
Story of a German Spy	10
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	5
COMMERCIAL	4
SHIPPING	3
THE WEATHER	3

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, May 17, 1916.

THE "FREE" INDIAN LABOURER.

Now that it has been decided to abolish the pernicious system of indentured labour emigration it is necessary to turn our attention to the abuses of "free" labour. It is, unfortunately notorious that, even where no indentured labour is permitted but only so-called "free" labour, as in Ceylon and, to some extent, in the Federated Malay States, the evils and hardships which the labourers have to undergo differ little in degree or in kind. The difference is in that, while the indentured system connotes a contract of service for a certain period, free-labour rests on a journeyman basis. But whether "indentured" or "free," the same misfortune dogs the footsteps of the cooly. He is, for example, at any time liable, if the superintendent of the estate on which he works takes it into his head to lay information against him, to be dragged from his lines to a criminal court, undergoing many indignities on the way, detained in court and more often than not clapped into jail for his alleged misdeeds, because he has not the means to secure his proper defence in court. In announcing the eventual abolition of the indenture system, Lord Hardinge said that the Fiji Government had abolished imprisonment as a punishment for labour offences, and that the Secretary of State for the Colonies had directed the Governments of Jamaica, British Guiana and Trinidad to eliminate from their statute books, before the end of the year, the power of imprisonment for labour offences. We do not know whether the Governments of the Federated Malay States and Ceylon have similarly been instructed, but we hope they will be. If a domestic servant or other emyloyee refuses to perform his work, he may be subjected to dismissal; but is under no law liable to criminal prosecution for mere refusal to work. The estate cooly, on the other hand, may at any time be sent to jail for every alleged neglect of duty. Circumstanced as he is, ample evidence can be got up against him and though, in theory, he may appeal, he seldom, if ever in practice, does so. A Colombo journal remarks that "a perpendicular position in addressing the 'Periya Dorai' is regarded as seditious, meriting the prompt use of the birch for its correction." This may be an extreme instance, but it is a fact, vouched for by competent observers, that "although some colour is lent to the suggestion of his (the cooly's) humanity by the provision of a dispensary for his wife, a school for his children, and a lock-up for himself, the underlying principle of treatment seems to inculcate the view that he is part of the goods and chattels on the estate." And yet he has been the mainstay of the planter; and if the Colonies of British Guiana, the West Indies, South Africa, Mauritius, the Federated Malay States and Ceylon flourish, as they do now, it is mostly by his labour.

The root-cause of th inhuman exploitation of Indian labour has been that that labour has always been weak and unorganised, while in all colonies the existing organizations protect the interests of capitalists and employers. The illiteracy of the labourers has so far prevented them from organising for common protection. It is the more incumbent on the educated classes to come to their assistance and secure for them what mere justice demands. The work of emigration societies in England maintained by public funds, which have culminated in the power and wealth of Canada and Australia, for instance, should, if nothing else, prove the incentive to some efforts in the same direction in this country.

A beginning has recently been made in Madras with the establishment of an "Indian Colonial Society" and at a meeting held at Colombo, on April 5, 1916, a local committee of the Society was formed under Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam, who defined the objects which a society like this should always keep in view and strive to achieve, in language that bears quotation:—

It will be a great thing if by means of such an Association, with branches in every Colony, every Indian throughout the world, however humble his lot, is made to feel that he has a friend to watch over his interests, a friend to turn to in distress, and every employer too may look to this Society for a supply of labour free from the pernicious influence of cooly-hunters and for the preservation of harmonious relations between employer and employed. Such a society, while thus serving the material interests of both parties, will see that the Colonial Governments make due provision, now almost wholly lacking, for the education and moral uplift of the immigrant population. Still more, it will help to keep Indians throughout the world in touch with the Motherland and her ancient traditions and ideals, and to maintain and spread that "Spirit of India," which is her greatest treasure and has made her the salt of the earth.

THE MILK PROBLEM.

The Report of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate the supply of milk in Bombay, which was published in this journal some days ago, has emphasised in a prominent degree the urgent need for a satisfactory solution of the problem of proper control over the source as well as transport and distribution of milk in the larger cities of India in the interests of national health. That the quality of the milk consumed has an important bearing on the health and constitution of, not only the infant population, but of adults as well, is beginning to be realised more and more in all modern cities with large populations and restricted facilities. It is gratifying that Dr. L. L. Joshi, Municipal Analyst of this city, has rendered the problem of tackling the milk supply of Indian cities easier by an exhaustive study of the whole question in his recently published volume on "The Milk Problem in Indian Cities." It can be confidently asserted that Dr. Joshi's work will remain for a long time to come the standard publication on the subject, so comprehensively and exhaustively has the author dealt with the problem. The various aspects of the problem, scientific, sanitary, social, economic and legal, are gone into in sufficient detail in the light of the experience of some of the leading cities of Europe and America which have successfully grappled with the problem. As might be expected Dr. Joshi dwells at considerable length on the possibilities of improvement of the various breeds of Indian milch cattle and on the prospects of co-operative dairying in India. Though written with special reference to conditions prevailing in Bombay, Dr. Joshi's work takes into account conditions in Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Poona, Bangalore and other large cities. The chapter on "Remedial Measures" will be read with special interest, as some of the suggestions made therein are likely to recommend themselves to Government and be embodied in the legislation sooner or later. A map, diagrams, photos, several appendices and an index, all enhance the value of a volume, which must be in the hands of every one interested in the problem of milk supply in India.

THE REVIVAL OF THE PUNCHAYET

The long expected report of the Committee appointed last year by the Government of Bombay to consider ways and means of stimulating the growth of local self-government, as far as the local boards are concerned, is yet to come. Thus it must be a very long time before the Government of Bombay will be able to think of making a move in the direction of organising the revival of the old "panchayet" system of village administration. But while the Government of Bombay have not yet thought fit to consider the question, and while the United Provinces Government are still making investigations in the matter, the Government of Madras have shown commendable zeal in deciding upon a practical step in advance. The Southern Presidency shares with the Punjab the distinction of having retained some remnant of the old system of village administration That system has, however, thanks to the bureaucratic tendencies of the day, become more of a caricature than anything else. It is now stated, according to a telegram, that in fulfilment of a promise given at the December meeting of the Legislative, the Government of Madras propose to introduce legislation which will make the existing village courts more real than they have been hitherto. The salient point of the old system was that the village was self contained and independent in its administration of justice,—criminal and civil,—as in other important matters. The amending legislation will apparently bring about a substantial increase in the number of village courts though they will be set up only in "select places." It is rather difficult to realise exactly what connotation the vague term "select places" bears in official pronouncements. Obviously until opportunities are offered it is merely gratuitious to infer whether the inhabitants of a certain locality are fit or not for the concession grudgingly bestowed by a benevolent Government. Apart from this, the other privileges that are to be granted are similarly marked by the defects of an over-cautious policy. Thus, while the pecuniary limit of jurisdiction is to be raised, the rise is only from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50. Besides, the limit of only Rs. 200, which is at present provided in regard to cases brought before the "panchayets" with the consent of both parties, is to remain unchanged. The withholding of exclusive jurisdiction, especially in regard to petty cases is, again, likely to detract much from the prestige of these courts.

Notes of the Day

The Cables Day by Day.

We get our news nowadays in peculiar spasmodic gasps. Mr. Asquith lands in Dublin, "stepped wearily from the mailboat" and "seldom looked graver." The next thing we hear is, not that he has fallen down in a fit or handed over the reins of Government to a Sinn Fein leader, but that he is leaving Belfast, after a conference with the Lord Mayor and a dozen commercial leaders, amid the enthusiastic demonstrations of a presumably Orange crowd. And his visit has aroused great expectations in various quarters of a solution of Ireland's difficulties. What are we expected to make of all this disconnected, inconsequential nonsense? Who composes these fatuous cables and who censors them? It must have been the "Daily Mail" that depicted the Premier's deplorable failure to look strong and cheerful, when he landed after a passage, which, if brief, is notorious for upsetting the best of sailors. And then we get what looks like a speculation in optimism from the pro-Coalition press as a sort of counterblast. But what is chiefly interesting is what Mr. Asquith did in Dublin. But as to that, of course, the worthy Reuter is silent.

Tino's Latest.

Perhaps the most startling news to-day is that which comes from Athens, *via*, the London correspondent of "The Pioneer," who descants at a length which provokes envy at the lavish generosity of his employers on the latest rumours about the King of Greece. The only way, we are told, that Greece can fill her empty treasury is by joining in the war, and the King will resort to this step as soon as he thinks the most advantageous moment has arrived! This can only mean that "Tino" is contemplating a raid on the loan department of the British and Allied treasuries, which we hope he will not be allowed to carry out. It would be no particular advantage to the Allies to have Greece taking an active part as a belligerent now. The time when she might have been useful, as in the case of Roumania, has gone by. She held back when she might have rendered valuable assistance in Gallipoli and she wilfully allowed her Ally, Servia, to be raped. She, or rather her King, has since done his best to hamper and obstruct the Allies in every possible way and we cannot imagine that he will be allowed to put forty millions in his pocket now in return for a death-bed repentance. That King Constantine will not hesitate to intervene, if he thinks it to his advantage, we have no doubt. But we hope the Allies will hesitate to accept his intervention.

Cruelty to Bullocks.

People who are concerned for the welfare of the most wretched community in Bombay,—the community of beasts of burden,—will feel grateful to Sergeant Smythe, who conducted a raid on the Prince's and Victoria Docks and found 37 bullocks quite unfit for work under the yoke and dragging heavy loads. A number of drivers were consequently brought before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates, presided over by the worthy Mr. King, and disposed of in the usual way,—a fine of a few rupees! The Magistrate, however, had the good sense to enquire why the police sepoys never brought such cases from the Docks in a large number before the Court. This is the sort of query that comes under the head of what is known as "judicial innocence," and may be classified with the famous enquiry of Lord Coleridge as to the identity of Connie Gilchrist. Everyone, outside the charmed circle of the honorary magistracy, knows why the police sepoys do not bring these men to Court. The fine levied by a sepoy on the spot is not so heavy as that inflicted by the Court, but, as a rough and ready mode of dealing out justice with great satisfaction to the recipient of the fine, it is highly popular in the force. What would have been a more pertinent query would have been to ask why the owners of the bullocks, rather than the less guilty drivers, were not brought before the Court. Unless they can be got at, bullocks unfit for work will continue to remain under the yoke.

World's Labourers Compared.

Mr. Kenneth Anken contributes to a recent number of the "Railway Review" an interesting article on the handling of labourers of different nationalities for track maintenance on American railways. After describing the requirements of a capable foreman and the qualities needed for the supervision of works and the knack of getting the greatest possible amount of work done from an ordinary labourer, the writer goes on to describe the "Hobo labourer" who, as a class, has deteriorated in recent years. It is seldom, says the writer, that one finds a real old-timer among the many men who are now sent out on railway or construction work. The writer speaks of the negro labourer as without initiative and very improvident. He has the intellect of a child and unless a well-equipped company commissary is kept for the proper supply of food, shoes, clothes, tobaco, etc., it is very difficult to get any work out of them.

The Indian Labourer.

Asiatic labourers have been divided under two main heads,—Hindu and Japanese. Speaking of Hindu labourers the writer says:—

The Hindu labourers are not strong or robust but they learn easily and quickly. They soon come to understand the English language and are quite reliable even when not under direct supervision. They do as they are told, never find fault and are generally very easy to get along with. As a class they are too tall to use the pick and shovel most effectively. They generally prefer contract work to track work.

They keep their habitations in good sanitary condition, never appear on the work intoxicated nor do they smoke on the work. They have very peaceable natures and do but little talking when working. Their gangs do not contain agitators. They are fatalists and will go into dangerous places where other men refuse to go, and will work long hours when requested to by a foreman they like. They have many fast days which leave them weak.

And the Japanese.

Speaking of the Japanese labourer the writer says:—

The Japanese are ambitious and intelligent, and are easily instructed because their minds are receptive. It is not necessary to repeat instructions as often to this class of labour as with most other foreigners. They are sensitive by nature and are cleanly and sanitary in their habits and habitations. While they are small in stature, they are robust and have great vitality. They make good ballasting gangs, each man being capable of about the same amount of work as the others. They are very thorough with whatever they undertake. They soon master the English language, a great many of them making it a rule to learn three new English words each day.

They are temperate, seldom drinking to excess. They provide themselves with nourishing food, about one half of their food being rice, the other half being other cereals and vegetables. The only trouble with them comes through gamblers who are brought in by the interpreters. These men frequently cheat the labourers out of all the money they have left after pay day; this is usually made possible by the co-operation of the interpreter who tells the men that they must gamble or lose their jobs. When these leaches are in the gang it is almost impossible to get good work out of the men or to keep them contented.

He concludes by saying that the Japanese, as a rule, are good scholars and master details quickly. They have a keen sense of duty and very seldom repeat an error. After a Jap becomes a foreman, he is capable of handling any nationality.

Wonderful Judgments at Sealdah!

Two cases recently came before an honorary magistrate sitting at the Police Court, Sealdah (Calcutta). In one of them the accused was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of two buffaloes pledged to him and in the other the accused converted to his own use some money entrusted to him. Both cases ended in conviction and the language of the judgments must have struck terror in the hearts of the accused. They were enough to strike terror into the heart of anyone. Here are two extracts:—

"The malignity of a treachery on the part of the accused is barefaced and passionate. With all the calumny of a veteran delinquency, the accused seeks with congenial adroitness a protection in his pleading for not guilty only without calling any witness to prove his innocence, if any."

"The specific gravity of the offence has been aggravated by the accused absconding during the pendency of the case. The accused ran plump into the forces of the offence of criminal breach of trust."

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BRILLIANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

ENEMY'S ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL.

TURKS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT IN CAUCASUS.

There was great artillery activity in Champagne. The French achieved a brilliant *coup-de-main* southward of the Somme, taking the enemy's first line trench.

The French achieved a brilliant little success on the Heights of the Meuse. They cleared out 200 metres of enemy trenches, capturing prisoners. The enemy's artillery activity in Champagne was succeeded by repeated infantry attacks all of which were fruitless.

General Haig reports considerable activity in Artois, but there was no infantry fighting.

In the Caucasus, in the direction of Mosul, the Russians rushed the town of Revandonze. The enemy retreated precipitately and the Russian cavalry is close at their heels.

The trial of Casement opened at Bow Street on Monday. A dramatic surprise was caused when a second prisoner was placed in the dock, namely Daniel Bailey. Sir Frederick Smith opened the case against the accused, and released prisoners of war gave evidence about Casement's activities in Germany.

Mr. Asquith had three hours private conference with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and a dozen leaders of the local commercial community. Mr. Asquith then left for Dublin, his departure being witnessed by thousands, who enthusiastically cheered him.

A Zeppelin was observed off the Coast of Norway, pursued by three British destroyers, and seemed to be having a bad time of it, flying about 100 feet above the water. It is supposed she was shot down.

It is expected that a Compulsory Service Bill will be introduced in the New Zealand Parliament this week.

BRILLIANT FRENCH ACHIEVEMENT.

INDICTMENT AGAINST CASEMENT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN CHAMPAGNE.

BRILLIANT COUP-DE-MAIN.

FRENCH CAPTURE FIRST LINE TRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 15.

Activity at Verdun was confined to the continuation of the bombardment in the Hill 304 region.

There was great artillery activity in Champagne.

The French achieved a brilliant *coup-de-main* southward of the Somme, taking the enemy's first line trench.

REPEATED ATTACKS IN CHAMPAGNE.

ALL PROVE FRUITLESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 16.

Last night's communiqué said:—The French achieved a brilliant little success on the heights of the Meuse.

They cleared out 200 metres of enemy trenches, capturing some prisoners.

The German artillery activity in Champagne was succeeded by repeated infantry attacks all of which were fruitless.

BRITISH FRONT.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

A British communiqué says:—There was considerable activity yesterday evening and last night on our front between Loos and the Betnune-La Bassee Canal.

The enemy heavily bombarded a small section of a trench east of Bethune and the raiders succeeded in entering it but only for a few minutes.

We heavily and effectively bombarded the German positions north of the Hohenzollern.

The enemy further north just south of the canal exploded a mine 25 yards in front of our trenches and seized the crater.

After a short bombardment we secured the lip of the crater, capturing a prisoner and finding several dead Germans.

Both sides exploded mines north-west of Hulluch.

There was no infantry fighting.

We carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's positions opposite Fauquissart and silenced the enemy's trench-mortars near St. Eloi.

ZEPPELIN CHASED BY DESTROYERS

SUPPOSED TO BE SHOT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COPENHAGEN, May 15.

A zeppelin was observed off the West coast of Norway pursued by three British destroyers.

Suddenly getting out of control the zeppelin sank to a hundred feet above water.

It was then obscured by fog, and it is supposed that she was shot down and was lost.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MADRID, May 15.

Germany has apologised to Spain for the loss of her nationals in the Sussex and has promised to compensate the families.

AIR COMMITTEE TO BE RECONSTITUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that the Government will not create a real Air Ministry owing to opposition in high quarters but intends to reconstitute Lord Derby's Air Committee on much broader lines under the chairmanship of Lord Curzon.

AN INDIAN GETS V. C.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred on Lance-Naik Lala, 41st Dogras, for conspicuous bravery in saving two British officers.

CAUCASUS CAMPAIGN.

TURKS' PRECIPITATE RETREAT

RUSSIANS CLOSE AT ENEMY'S HEELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, May 15.

A communiqué says:—In the Caucasus in the direction of Mamahatun we carried out successful reconnaissance engagements.

In the direction of Diarbekir we repulsed the Kurds.

In the direction of Mosul we rushed the town of Revandouze capturing munition depots. The enemy retreated precipitately abandoning convoys of war material.

Our cavalry is close at their heels.

BATTLE FOR KASHRISHIRIN.

A BLOODY FIGHT FOR 16 HOURS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, May 16.

The capture of Kashrishirin on My 10th was preceded by a very bloody fight lasting for 16 hours in the Kurdish village of Sarmil which commanded the approach to the town. This was the first engagement on Persian territory exclusively with Turkish regulars.

The latter desperately defended the historic road to Mesopotamia but were finally devastated by artillery and swept by successive infantry charges they fell back.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE

"COROLLARY OF A VICTORIOUS WAR."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The Russian newspapers comment favourably on the speeches made on the occasion of the visit of members of the Duma to London.

The "Retch" affirms that Russia and England have arrived at an agreement on the Eastern question, the settlement of which in accordance with her national ideals, Russia regards as the corollary of a victorious war. This, the "Retch" adds, is only part of the world-wide questions whereon Russia and England are agreed.

ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT CREST

FRESH ADVANCE IN LADRO VALLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ROME, May 16.

A communiqué says:—The Alpine troops have gained possession of an important crest in the Adamello zone and also seized the 10,000 ft. high Crozzon Deldivolo.

We have made fresh advance in the Ladro Valley.

The Austrians opened a violent bombardment in the Lagarina Valley to which the Italians replied effectively.

There has also been intense bombardment on the Isonzo from Montenero to the sea.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN NEW ZEALAND.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED THIS WEEK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WELLINGTON, May 15.

It is expected that the Compulsory Service Bill will be introduced this week.

COMPULSION AND SMALL BUSINESS MEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

During the report stage of the Military Service Bill, Mr. Walter Long promised to issue regulations to tribunals giving special consideration to small businessmen, the calling up of whom would mean the stoppage of business.

DAYLIGHT SAVING BILL.

PASSED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Daylight Saving Bill.

CASEMENT'S TRIAL.

IRISH BRIGADE MOVEMENT IN GERMANY.

EVIDENCE OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Extraordinary interest was taken to-day in the opening of the trial of Sir Roger Casement. Long lines of people, who included many distinguished personages, waited for hours outside Bow Street but only a few gained admittance owing to the limited amount of space.

A DRAMATIC SURPRISE.

A dramatic surprise was caused when a second prisoner was placed in the dock, namely Daniel Bailey, who was described as a soldier living at Wembsey and who was arrested at Wandsworth yesterday. Both were charged with high treason. Sir Roger Casement looked pale and haggard.

The Attorney-General, Sir F. E. Smith, sketched Casement's consular life and read a letter from the prisoner written to Sir Edward Grey in 1911, in which he expressed his gratitude at receiving a knighthood.

Sir F. E. Smith contrasted this with Casement's subsequent change of views. He explained that Bailey was born in Dublin and was taken prisoner by the Germans in September, 1914.

Continuing he said that Casement repeatedly addressed the Irish prisoners at Limburg, introducing himself as the organiser of Irish volunteers and saying that the prisoners ought to join and strike a blow for Ireland.

The vast majority treated his overtures with contempt and Bailey had stated that he joined really in order to get out of the country. The Attorney-General added, that Casement, Bailey and a man named Monteith went to Berlin and secured tickets to Wilhelmshaven and thence started for Ireland in the U20.

After formal police evidence an inspector from Scotland Yard testified that Casement and Bailey were charged together, whereupon Casement pointing to Bailey said:—"Well, that man is innocent. I wish him to be as well defended as myself."

John Robinson of Belfast, a corporal in the Medicals, who was a prisoner at Limburg, gave evidence regarding Casement's having four times addressed British prisoners numbering four thousand. Only about fifty, including Bailey, joined the Irish Brigade. Casement said that Germany was going to win the war and consequently he wanted to free Ireland.

VISIT TO WILHELMSTRASSE.

Bailey in a written statement described how the trio visited Wilhelmstrasse and received facilities to go to Ireland.

They entrained for Wilhelmshaven and after arriving at that place went on board a submarine.

On reaching Ireland they attempted to land in a collapsible boat which overturned. He and Casement waded ashore and reached Tralee where Casement went to a newspaper shop and asked if the commanding officer had arrived. He was answered in the negative.

Conversations on board the submarine revealed the fact that the accompanying steamer had 25,000 rifles, several million rounds of ammunition, ten machine-guns and bombs. Bailey heard that Dublin Castle was to be raided.

The Attorney-General said that Casement when arrested gave a false name, but when he was handed over to the Metropolitan Police he admitted his identity.

After his arrest Casement dropped a paper which was found to be a code.

Divers had examined the cargo of the sunken steamer and found Russian rifles of the pattern of 1905.

A Belfast corporal stated that he saw a young fellow shake Casement and then the Germans interfered.

The Germans offered him ten pounds to join the Irish Brigade and promised that if Germany was defeated the Brigade would be sent to America.

CASEMENT HISSED AND BOOED.

Another Irish prisoner of war testified that Bailey was wearing a grey uniform with green facings and the harp and shamrock of the Irish Brigade.

A private in the Leinsters deposed:—We hissed and booed Casement out of the camp at Limburg. One of the Munsters struck him and we were punished for that.

Further released prisoners gave similar evidence and one declared that an American priest carried on the Irish Brigade campaign after Casement had left.

A private in the 2nd Munster Fusiliers gave corroborative evidence that Casement at the Limburg Camp talked to the men about the Irish Brigade movement.

After that the prisoners were better treated but when the prisoners refused to join they had the bread knocked off.

It appears that the U20 met with an accident and put back to Heligoland where Casement and his companions were transferred to the U29 which went northward of Shetlands to Tralee.

Prisoners of war further testified that the Germans punished them for calling Casement a traitor and also because an Irish soldier struck him.

The case was adjourned.

IRELAND'S DIFFICULTIES

PREMIER DISCUSSES THE SITUATION.

ENTHUSIASM IN BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

Mr. Asquith this afternoon had three hours' private conference with the Lord Mayor of Belfast and a dozen leaders of the local commercial community.

The official statement says the Premier, at his own request, met a few citizens with whom he had a full and frank discussion of the present position of affairs.

Mr. Asquith then left for Dublin. His departure was witnessed by thousands of citizens, who enthusiastically cheered him.

Mr. Asquith's visit to Belfast has aroused great expectations in various quarters of a solution of Ireland's difficulties being found.

GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Chronicle" discussing the chances of some immediate change in the Government of Ireland admits that coercion of Ulster is impossible.

SIR THOMAS HOLDERNESS.

TERM EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

It is announced that for reasons of public advantage Mr. Chamberlain has further extended the tenure by Sir Thomas Holderness of the office of Under-Secretary of State for India for one year, to June 11th, 1917.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Central News states large stocks of concealed meat are still being discovered in Cologne and elsewhere in Germany.

The managers of Berlin restaurants confer with the Minister of the Interior to-morrow with a view to simplification of menus. The "Berliner Tagelblette" says Saxony's meat tickets now allow a quarter of a pound per head weekly.

DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN OIL-DRILLERS ON STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 15.

Thirty-three American oil-drillers, who went on strike at Boe Yenang-zaung, left to-day with their wives for America. The remaining fifty will leave to-morrow taking the Pacific Ocean route to California.

BENGAL AMBULANCE VOLUNTEERS AT KUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

A telegram received to-day by the Joint Secretary of the Bengal Ambulance Corps from Amara, states that among the invalided prisoners of war who have been exchanged is Pte. Binode Behari Chatterjee, of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, who brings the news that when he left Kut-ul-Amara all other members of the detachment of the corps serving with General Townshend were well.

SHACKLETON RELIEF EXPEDITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MELBOURN, May 16.

Replying to an inquiry from Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Pearce has intimated that the Commonwealth is prepared to assist in organising officers and 20 men and provisions for 18 months for the Shackleton Relief Expedition.

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM MACDONELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 16.

The death of Mr. William Macdonell, formerly a prominent merchant of Bombay, is announced.

GREECE AND THE WAR.

KING CONSTANTINE'S POLICY.

A DEPLETED TREASURY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—An Athens telegram states that according to the "Hesperini" whose editor has just had an audience of the King, his Majesty considers that his policy has been fully justified hitherto and it will be continued on the same lines.

The King, it is declared, will not give way before external coercion or internal troubles, should they arise. In the event of a change in the situation which convinces him that war would be to the advantage of Greece, he will not hesitate to intervene.

The "New York World's" Athens correspondent states that forty millions would be required to restore the solvency of Greece. As the Allies refuse a loan, the present ministry cannot remain in office.

The correspondent adds that the only way to fill the treasury is by taking part in the war and the King will resort to this step when he considers that the most advantageous moment has arrived. It is possible that the intervention of Greece is near at hand

GREECE AND ALLIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" Rome correspondent learns from a diplomatic source there is no question of capital importance outstanding between Greece and the Entente.

FRENCH AIR RAID IN MACEDONIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

"The Times" Salonika correspondent states that French aeroplanes dropped 400 bombs on the Bulgar-German camp at Xanthi, 40 miles north-west of Dedeagatch.

Official and Personal.

Lady Willingdon left Bombay yesterday afternoon for England. Prior to embarkation her Excellency in company with the Governor and the Hon. Inigo Freeman Thomas, Captain MacEvan and others, visited the headquarters of the Women's Branch of the War Fund Committee when Mr. P. R. Cadell, General Knight, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Sir Sassoon David and others received the party. Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Vice-President of the War Fund Committee, on behalf of the Committee, presented her Excellency with a souvenir. Her Excellency subsequently embarked on board the mail steamer from the Apollo Bunder.

Lord Willingdon left Bombay yesterday by the Poona mail.

Sir Harcourt Butler will return to Maymyo on Friday next after his recent tour to Lashio.

HUN CRUELTY TO PRISONERS.

THE CASE OF PRIVATE TULLEY.

In the House of Commons in Mail week Captain Douglas Hall (Isle of Wight, U.) asked the Home Secretary whether:—

Private A. C. Tulley, No. 14,071, Royal Marines, with 10 years' service, died at the Barrack Hospital, Millbank, recently, weighing only 5st.; whether this man went out to Antwerp weighing about 14st., and was there taken prisoner by the Germans; was confined at Doberitz and according to statements received, was starved, ill-used, and knocked about, and finally sent back to England about the middle of February in a dying condition to the Millbank Hospital, where he died within a fortnight of his reception.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, said:—I have made inquiry and am informed that the statements in the question are substantially correct, but there is no record of Private Tulley's weight at the time of death. It appears from his statements that he was confined in the camp at Doberitz, and that after working in the wet he had no means of drying his clothes and could get no underclothes. The men were covered with lice.

In July, 1915, he got rheumatic fever through going on daily fatigue duty, getting wet through, and having no change. He was sent to hospital, and after five weeks was convalescent, and was sent to another camp called Dyrotz, about seven kilometres from Doberitz. He had to carry all his kit on the march, and broke down and was never well after that. A little later he was put into hospital at Doberitz, where he had no treatment at all and had to depend upon an English prisoner, one of the patients. They had no drugs. When he arrived in this country he was in an advanced stage of consumption and extremely emaciated, and he died in hospital a fortnight after his arrival. The Medical Board, who reported upon his condition, stated that it was due to exposure and insufficient food and clothing whilst a prisoner in Germany. (Cries of "Shame.")

Tulley himself stated that the conditions in the camp had much improved before he left it, and other reports confirm this. This improvement seems to have resulted from the efforts of the American Ambassador. There is no record of any other prisoners of war released from Doberitz Camp having died since their return to this country.

AIRCRAFT IN WAR.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES.

RATE OF ZEPPELIN CONSTRUCTION.

Another great enemy airship has been destroyed, this being the fifth to suffer that fate while raiding England or on the way here or back (not including the two wrecked in Denmark), to which total may be added three destroyed in their sheds by British airmen, wrote "C. W." in the "Observer" in mail week. For the moment those destroyed by our Allies may be left out of consideration: let us deal with the matter solely from the British point of view.

Throughout the war about fifty—not more—Zeppelin voyages (a raid by three ships counting as three) to these islands have been made and eight ships have been sacrificed in the process or else destroyed in their sheds by the British. Further, it has been shown that there are two general ways to destroy these craft, one during the voyage, the other by attack on their harbours.

Each method has certain main advantages. By destroying them in harbour the toll of civilian life and properly is prevented, but the highly trained airship officers and crews, who are far less easy to replace than the ships themselves, are not accounted for. By taking the raiders in the air both ships and crew are destroyed or captured, and although a price is paid in lives and property the loss to the enemy is far more serious.

INCREASING CASUALTIES.

The proportion of ships lost (not counting those bagged by our Allies) to those raiding Great Britain has been about 16 per cent. But in the first few months of the war the proportion was less. Recent events—the raid on Zeebrugge, and the loss of the two Zeppelins at sea—clearly indicate the certainty that the casualties are increasing. On the other hand, on account of the improved effectiveness of the airships due to the use of the later types (the 530-footers—not the 700-footers of fancy), and especially to the greater experience of the crews, they are able to increase slightly the damage done. Further, the enemy's building capacity has increased, and more airships are put into commission, with the result that the training of new crews is facilitated.

According to M. Georges Prade, Germany has to-day about forty Zeppelins. This is certainly a liberal estimate, and not all of them are capable of the voyage to England, it being highly probable that all the comparatively short-range craft, as well as some of the large type, are employed on other "fronts."

NEED FOR REPITTING.

It is certain that at any one moment the enemy have more airships than trained crews; otherwise raids would be on a bigger scale than by half a dozen Zeppelins at a time.

The procedure, as revealed by the series of raids last week-end, and by the one previous instance when raids were made on three consecutive days, probably is to send a part of the available fleet at a time, and to refit the first squadron after its return while other ready ships are used. This view is supported by the fact that last week-end on the second and fourth days only one or two airships came across, a clear indication of the size of the available fleet. Probably in very few cases—perhaps never—can an airship make the journey two nights running. Even if it escape minor damage by gun-fire, a general overhauling of all parts, including the engines, and replenishment of the gas-containers would be necessary. This work would be done by the big mechanical staffs, while officers and crews rested. It seems reasonable to suppose, too, that only on rare occasions would a crew work raids on two successive nights, but this by no means follows.

Now it is perfectly clear that we have only to bring the casualty rate up to a certain point to put an end to Zeppelin raids. And the way to this happy result will be made easy by the extension to other parts of the country of the system of defence which now makes a certain area unhealthy to Zeppelins, the provision of more aeroplanes provided with night-landing facilities, and by the rapidly shortening hours of darkness. This latter, in particular. It is to be hoped that by the time the nights begin to lengthen again the defences everywhere will be less imperfect. Meanwhile there is no case for diverting from the battle lines a single aeroplane or pilot needed for duty there.

Even taking M. Prade's very liberal estimate that Zeppelins are turned out at the rate of about three per month, it will only be necessary to increase the proportion of those destroyed either on raid or in harbour—always remembering that it is a more deadly blow to take them on raid—to about 50 per cent., to make the enemy very seriously reconsider the whole question.

THE TURNING POINT.

If last week-end all the ships save the one destroyed got home unscathed, the proportion was only 7 per cent. To keep up the average suggested three should have been accounted for. A little consideration will show that such a rate of loss, even from the German point of view, would be too great a strain even if the raids were more successful than they are from a military point of view. Germany has not an unlimited personnel available for airship work, nor are the materials employed in airship construction unlimited.

But assuming that there is no coming shortage, and that Zeppelins will continue to be finished at the rate of three per month, actually the losses incurred of late from all causes have been almost up to that figure—a little hard resolve on our part and we can increase that rate off our own bat.

The enemy may, during the season of short nights, be less active in raiding, but strain every nerve to make a bigger show in the autumn. That, if we are wisely energetic, will simply be playing our game: comparative immunity during the summer, disaster for the Zeppelins when they set to work in earnest.

With the shortening nights our aviators will have a very much better chance. Sent up at 9 or 10 o'clock they will have a fair prospect of keeping up till early dawn if necessary, and will be less dependent on night landing places. It does not appear that in the recent raids the enemy ventured to appear off our coasts before dark and we can soon make them more timid than ever of any light.

"JERUSALEM BOYS."

TOMMY AND THE BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

Preparatory to being drafted away on active service the first half of the units of the second Bengal Ambulance Corps was on Sunday inspected by General Strange with a view to ascertaining their fitness. The party 54 strong, 4 N. C. O.'s were drawn up under command of Colour-Sergeant Instructor A. Humphries of the P. V. R. B. and looked exceedingly smart in their well-fitting, active service uniforms. At 5 p.m. attended by Col. Winter, R.A.M.C., the General arrived and was received by Dr. S. P. Sarbadhicary. He minutely inspected each man asking him many questions as to what he had been in civil life. He was very pleased to find that all of them were men of education and in more or less comfortable situation in life while a good few were men of substance and considerable social status. The inspection over, at the command of the General, the Sergeant put the men through squad and platoon drill while the first aid and stretcher drill were gone through under the command of Corporal Bose. This latter part of the parade was inspected very critically by the General, who left his station to come up where the "wounded" were being treated. At the conclusion of the inspection the General addressed the men as follows:—

"I am very pleased to have met you and seen you at drill. I am very pleased with the smart and the soldierly manner in which you have executed all the movements. I had only heard of your corps and heard a great deal of it and of its work in Mesopotamia. Only the other day an officer who has just returned from Mesopotamia told me what he had seen of your fellows over there. They have done very valuable work and a great deal of it and they have succeeded in earning a nickname for themselves which is a sure sign of Tommy's affection for them. He calls them "Jerusalem Boys." Whenever Tommy is sick or wounded or sore and thirsty, there is always handy the "Jerusalem Boys" who come to his help from somewhere. It is very noble and patriotic of you to volunteer for this great work much to your personal loss and sacrifice of personal comfort. The country is very grateful to you and I am sure your services will be recognized here as they are appreciated in Mesopotamia. When we go to war, we go to hit and kill. You, however, have chosen the nobler and, perhaps, a better part of the work—that of cure and relief. I wish you all success in your great mission. I hope you will soon go out on active service. I shall do all I can to help you. I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again some day."

The men were then dismissed after the Secretary had announced a full holiday in honour of the G. O. C.'s inspection.

TREWHELLA MONKEY WINCH.

The "Indian Forester" for April, in an article referring to mechanical appliances in forest works, points out that in India application of such appliances is very limited. Felling is usually done by human labour and collection to carting or floating sites by elephant, bullock or buffalo and human labour. These agencies, it must be admitted by people of experience, are not of a time and money-saving nature. Anything, therefore, which could be profitably used to minimise waste of time and money deserves our serious consideration. The article then proceeds to deal with the Monkey Winch so largely used in Australia to pull down trees, to grub out stamps and to clear felled areas for settlement. Its power is enormous and its working very cheap and simple. Two good workmen can handle it easily. A short description of it is given:—It consists mainly of a cog-wheel of about 10 inches diameter fitted in a frame and with brake. The axle of the cog-wheel, called the drum, has one end of a steel rope fixed into it permanently. The other end with a patent hook will be attached to the object to be pulled out or hauled up. This rope, when the winch is worked, winds round the drum.

At the narrow end of the winch frame is a ring to which would be attached, when the winch is worked, the anchor-rope; the other end of the anchor-rope will be attached to something which is firmly fixed to the ground. A tree or a stump will answer the purpose well. The machinery is mounted on two small wheels to facilitate removal from place to place.

The "Madras Mail's" Bangalore correspondent says, there appears to be more than a vague rumour in Bangalore that Lord Chelmsford will be visiting Mysore this cold season.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS AT MADURA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADURA, May 15.

After the speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Keshava Pillai delivered the presidential address, in the course of which he referred to the great need of serving the country and King loyally and courageously, when the Empire was still engaged in a devastating war. After paying tributes to the memories of Mr. Keir Hardie, Sir Henry Cotton, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Messrs. G. Subramania Iyer, Audinarayaniah and others he took up the question of India's place in the Empire. He showed how nobly India had been bearing her share of the burden, and regretted that despite the waves of loyal enthusiasm that swept over India traditional prejudices and suspicions still prevailed. He pointed out those who clamoured for India's guaranteeing a portion of war debt were foremost to deny the Indians their primary rights of equal citizenship, to bear arms, to enter the army as commissioned officers, and to fight in the defence of the King and country as volunteers.

THE GREAT SETTLEMENT.

Referring to the several proposals put forward to associate more intimately with the colonies in the administration of the Empire, to talk of the great settlement, to build the five nations into one indissoluble sovereign State, he pointed out how India had been forgotten and kept out. The president said that the agitation of the neo-Imperialists and the utterances of some of the responsible politicians seem to mean nothing less than that Indian should be a subject people of not only the white people of Great Britain but also of Greater Britain. Continuing the president said, friends of humanity and civilisation may expect India to indignantly resent and condemn with one united voice all such Prussian conceptions, as she does and should abhor and denounce all anarchical and disloval criminal conspiracies. Referring to self-government he said, hard, honest and steady work has to be carried on to educate the people to have more faith in themselves and take greater interest in the administration and safeguard their own concerns and to believe that self-government will be for the greatest good of the greatest number.

CONTROL OVER POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

As to the reformed councils, he said these councils had within the last six years brought remarkable change in the outlook and inspired them with confidence and hope for the future. Mr. Pillai then referring to decentralisation suggested that municipal councils and local bodies be given also the control over police administration. He suggested that groups of district boards should take in their hands the question of local engineering, medical and teachers' colleges, and it would be easier for Government to help local efforts than to do the whole thing out of Government funds. As for funds for the purpose, he suggested that some local revenue, say drink revenue, be localised. He also referred to the questions of separation of executive and judicial functions, resettlement, emigration, local self-government, union panchayats, village punchayets, and the boy-scout movements.

METEOROLOGY IN INDIA.

A NEW THEORY.

A discovery which suggests exceedingly interesting possibilities in connection with the forecasting of the winter rains of India has recently been made, says the Simla correspondent of the "Statesman." Dr. Walker's forecast last Autumn of defective rainfall in Northern India for the past winter, which has since been strikingly fulfilled, was based largely upon the fact that observations pointed to the season generally being a late one. The results now worked out of Mr. Field's sounding of the upper air by means of balloons at Agra show that the hurricane winds, which in normal years sweep from the west, through the thin air strata seven miles above the earth level, over the Punjab plains in the months October, November and December, failed to establish themselves last Autumn at the usual time. Further than this and entirely abnormal rainfall has occurred this spring in Mesopotamia, and, there is reason to believe also in Afghanistan, floods having been officially reported last month in both the Afghandab and Arghistan rivers. News of the past few days from Kashmir again shows that the cold wave now passing over Upper India is connected with a further widespread rainfall.

The meaning of all this would seem to be that what would have been the winter rains of Northern India last February, had the season been a normal one, have commenced some two months after their usual date, but owing to the season being advanced, the sun having now moved into the northern hemisphere, the atmospheric conditions are such that this rainfall is being precipitated to the west and north of where it would have fallen, had it come, as it should, during the winter, when the sun is further to the south. Upper India thus continues drought-stricken, though now swept by air currents chilled by the untimely rainfall in the west. What effect this may have upon India's coming south-west monsoon is a matter on which speculation would still be premature. It may be observed, however, that, whatever may be the retarding effect of the present cold wave on the monsoon that will shortly become due in India, there must at least become compensatory influence for good in the fact that the accumulation of snow on the Himalayas at present is definitely less than the normal, this having been also ascertained within the past few weeks.

THE BLOCKADE.

CAPTAIN VON PAPEN'S LETTER.

In the Prize Court on April 12 application was made to the president (Sir Samuel Evans) on behalf of the Crown, for the condemnation, as prize, of the cargoes of four neutral steamships which left American ports in 1915. Among a number of interesting documents produced in the course of the case was a letter written to his wife by Captain von Papen, formerly military Attaché to the German Embassy at Washington.

It was alleged by the Crown that the shipments were arranged and financed by German agents in America with the object of trying to evade the British blockade. The four ships whose cargoes it was sought to condemn were the s.s. Louisiana, the s.s. Nordic, the s.s. Tomsk, and the s.s. Joseph W. Fordney, and the goods were consigned to Scandinavian ports.

It was suggested by the Crown that the cargoes, consisting of thousands of bags of linseed cake, gluten food, cotton seed, cocoanut cake, etc., were purchased on account of the German Government and destined for Germany, and that, in pursuance of a general scheme, the shipments were arranged and financed by German agents in America with a view to hoodwinking and deceiving the British Prize Court and passing into Germany, through fictitious consignees, cargoes of conditional contraband.

The Attorney-General (Sir F. E. Smith, K.C.) and Mr. D. Stephens, were for the Crown; Mr. Aspinall, K.C., and Mr. A. Neilson (instructed by Messrs. Botterell and Roche) represented claimants in the Louisiana and Tomsk; Mr. T. F. D. Miller and Mr. A. Neilson (instructed by Messrs. Botterell and Roche) appeared on behalf of the claimants in the Nordic; and Mr. Roche, K.C., and Mr. R. H. Balloch (instructed by Messrs. T. Cooper and Co.) were engaged for claimants in the Joseph W. Fordney.

GIGANTIC GERMAN ORGANISATION.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown, alleged that the true position of matters was that there was a formidable group of well-organised and wealthy persons supplied from public funds, who attempted to evade the maritime blockade of Germany by the British Fleet. Reference was made at a previous hearing to a number of persons whose names had been connected with the cargoes in question, particularly to "Albert" or "Heinreich," a German Privy Councillor with a business place at Broadway, New York, who was the prominent figure in the gigantic organisation set up in America to evade the blockade. Further details concerning "Albert" were furnished by the learned Attorney, and he read an affidavit by the Assistant Treasury Solicitor, who had made inquiries about certain persons connected with the case. Attached to the affidavit were prints of the German and Austrian papers found on Mr. J. F. Archibald, the American newspaper correspondent, who was seized by the British authorities at Falmouth, and who, the Attorney-General added, had received warm German recommendations on his departure to write up the German cause. There were also prints of papers found in possession of Captain von Papen, one of which, addressed to Frau von Papen, the Attorney-General read. The letter was in these terms:

New York, Aug. 20, 1915.

We have great need of being "bucked up," as they say here. Since Sunday a new storm has been raging against us, and because of what? I am sending you a few cuttings from the newspapers that will amuse you. Unfortunately they stole a fat portfolio from our good Albert in the Elevated—(English Secret Service, of course!)—of which the principal contents have been published. You can imagine the sensation among the Americans! Unfortunately there were some very important things from my report among them, such as the buying up of liquid chlorine and about the Bridgeport Projectile Company, as well as documents regarding the buying up of phenol (from which explosives are made), and the acquisition of Wright's aeroplane patent. But things like that must occur. I send you Albert's reply for you to see how we protect ourselves. We composed the document together yesterday. It seems quite likely that we shall meet again soon. The sinking of the Adriatic (sic) may well be the last straw. I hope in our interest that the danger will blow over.

A quotation from the "New York Times," referred to in the above letter, was also read to the Court. It ran:

Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councillor, who has been described in the "World's" exposure of German propaganda methods here as the chief financial agent of his Government in this country, issued a statement to the newspapers last evening from his office at 45, Broadway, denying as "false and unwarranted" many of the deductions drawn from "the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me," and presenting his own version of his activities here. Dr. Albert's statement included the following:

"Repudiates Mr. Lane's strike scheme. In view of the wide publicity that has been given the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me, and the wholly false and unwarranted deductions that are sought to be drawn from them, as evidenced by news comments and editorials, I have concluded, in justice to the public and to the cause I represent, as well as to myself, to present a brief summary of the facts. It is inevitable that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals, and suggestions should be addressed from every conceivable quarter to me, holding the official position in which I am placed as an accredited agent of one of the great nations engaged in this unfortunate world-wide war. That is the character of most of the documents that were contained in the portfolio that was abstracted from me."

BEFORE LEAVING NEW YORK.

Next there was read the following undated letter, written by Dr. Albert to Captain von Papen and addresesd from San Francisco:

Dear Herr Von Papen.—Well then! How I wish I were in New York and could discuss the situation with you and B. E. (Captain Boy Ed). . . . So we shall not see each other for the present. Shall we at all, before you leave? It would be my most anxious wish; but my hope is small. For this time, I suppose, matters will move more quickly than in Dumba's case. I wonder whether our Government will respond in a suitable manner. In my opinion it need no longer take public opinion so much into consideration, in spite of its being artificially and intentionally agitated by the Press and the legal proceedings, so that a somewhat "stiffer" attitude would be desirable, naturally quiet and dignified. If you should leave New York before my return, we must try to come to some agreement about pending questions by writing. Please instruct Mr. Amanuensis Igel as precisely as possible.

You will receive, then, in Germany the long-intended report of the expenses paid through my account on your behalf. I should be very thankful to you if you would then support the question of a monetary advance, which you know of, although I know that I was mistaken in my opinion that I acted as your representative and according to your wishes. Please remember me to your chief personally. . . . I shall feel your departure most keenly. Our work together was excellent, and was always a great pleasure to me. You will now take up again your true military career. Nevertheless, I hope that also in the Fatherland you will have an opportunity for making use of your extraordinary talent in dealing with economic questions. . . . When I think of your and Boy Ed's departure, and that I alone remain in New York, I could—well, better not!

The Attorney-General said his submission on the whole case was that steps had been taken in making arrangements for the transhipment of the cargoes and their arrival in a neutral country to hoodwink the Court. After such evasions and concealments, claimants, he submitted, could not be heard.

Judgment was reserved.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain H. C. Cummins, Seaforths.

Second-Lieutenant D. W. Linstead, Royal Fusiliers.

Second-Lieutenant P. O'Donnell, Artillery.

Second-Lieutenant E. White, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant J. Crabbe, Royal Scots.

Second-Lieutenant D. C. Parry-Davies, South Wales Borderers.

Second-Lieutenant L. C. Telfer, Bedfords.

DIED.

Lieutenant J. J. Mackintosh, Medicals.

Lieutenant J. L. Dawson, Bedfords.

MISSING.

Captain C. Bruno, Flying Corps.

PRISONER.

Lieutenant C. W. Hill, Flying Corps.

WOUNDED.

Major R. Marryat, Artillery.

Captain A. H. Ashley, Coldstreams.

Captain H. I. Bulkeley, Engineers.

Captain E. M. Cowan, Lancashire Fusiliers.

Captain S. S. Jeudwine, Lincolns.

Lieutenant the Honourable B. B. Ponsonby, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant L. S. Bowman, Royal Lancasters.

Second-Lieutenant E. A. Brownsworth, Leicesters.

Second-Lieutenant A. J. Crichton, West Surreys.

Second-Lieutenant J. W. Graham, Grenadiers.

Second-Lieutenant T. W. Pearson, East Yorkshires.

Second-Lieutenant C. G. Shaw, Lincolns.

Second-Lieutenant J. A. Wardle, Cheshires.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The following names of British officers appear in the 90th casualty list of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant G. B. Rathbone, Gloucestershires.

WOUNDED.

Captain S. Hart, R. F. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Lieutenant-Commander Goad, R. I. M.

Lieutenant T. W. Woodfield, Leicestershires.

A CORRECTION.

Second-Lieutenant C. L. Bancroft, Royal Warwickshires, previously reported "died of wounds," now reported "wounded" only.

FOREIGN TRADE OF SOUTH INDIA.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO ALLIED COUNTRIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 16.

Proposals are under consideration to depute Mr. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S., on special duty to some of the Allied countries with a view to study the possibilities of increasing direct trade between them and Southern India and of extending the market for South Indian produce.

The "Madras Mail" understands that it is possible Mr. G. W. Black, of the Bank of Madras, who is now at home on leave may accompany him. Mr. Black's financial experience should be of great assistance to Mr. Chadwick in examining the financial aspects of the question.

HISTORY OR FICTION?

A VINDICATION OF SIVAJI'S CHARACTER

Commenting on Dr. Nanjunda Rao's recent article on the vindication of Sivaji's character in the April number of the "Vedanta Kesari," Mr. Subramania Siva writes to the "Hindu" of Madras:—

The history of our country as taught in our schools to our boys is now being proved to contain more of fiction than of truths. It is only a couple of months or so since Mr. Little started a discussion in Calcutta and proved that the black hole of Calcutta tragedy was not at all a real fact, but that it was a deliberate piece of concoction by the civilian, Mr. Holwell, who wanted the notoriety of having had so much power of endurance and strength of will that he came out with his life from the so-called terrible tragedy. Now comes Doctor Nanjunda Rao in the April issue of the "Vedanta Kesari" to remove the serious blot in the character and life of Sivaji. Sivaji is said to have played treachery and stabbed Afzul Khan when the agreement was that they were to meet each other unarmed. Most of the English historians have blindly followed the Mahommadan chroniclers who, on the other hand, have indented so much upon their own imagination, each according to his own bias, that they have cast a great slur upon the fair name of the great founder of the Mahratta Confederacy. No doubt a searchlight had to be thrown over it, and the facts examined.

Doctor Nanjunda Rao seems to have made a special study of the subject and says with emphasis and authority that the act of treachery was on the part of Afzul Khan and that Sivaji acted purely in self-defence. To quote from Doctor Nanjunda Rao: "The Khan was a tall, robust, huge figure over six feet in height, and Sivaji was a lean, short, diminutive man. When Sivaji approached him, the Khan also advanced a few paces to receive him and as customary, both began to embrace each other and while so doing, the neck and head of Sivaji leaned to the left side of the Khan and it only reached his armpit. The Khan saw his opportunity and gripped the neck of Sivaji under his armpit between his left arm and body as in a vice and suddenly drew a heavy sword that he had concealed in the spacious folds of his trousers and thrust it into the side of the king who, however, received no hurt as it only clashed against the steel chain armour in which he was dressed. In the meantime Sivaji who did not expect this, was in a fix, and fortunately for him the Wagnak he was wearing on his fingers came to his rescue. The left arm being freed, he placed the Wagnak over the pit of the stomach of the Khan, the only thing he could do at the time. From the above narration of events which correspond in the main with what Swami Vivekananda gave us at the time but which is described here in the words of Col. Meadows Taylor and others, it becomes evident that Afzul Khan had come to meet Sivaji with treacherous intentions, carrying his heavy sword concealed in the folds of his capacious trousers; and that during the act of embrace it was he who seeing that a good opportunity had offered itself enabling him to strangle Sivaji under his armpit was the aggressor and that Sivaji only acted in self-defence."

The propriety of Sivaji's having worn the Wagnak may be questioned. The Wagnak is such an insignificant, small instrument that no sane man will say it can be used even for defensive purposes, much less for the offensive purposes and this was worn not with any motive, but by the bidding of his mother who on the other hand, was guided by divine revelations. Doctor Nanjunda Rao says this and quotes Justice Ranade and from Mankar in support of his contention. Even though this is almost a Mahratta version, Doctor Nanjunda Rao himself being a Mahratta, still we, the Indian people, can heave a sigh of relief inasmuch as the character of one of the greatest of Mahratta Chiefs is vindicated.

We do not know how many fictitious things still there are in our histoy to be shown in their true lights. Considering the rapidity with which the Indian nation is progressing, an urgent necessity has now arisen to re-write the Indian History in its true colours and to help in the national regeneration of our motherland. Will our History students come forward? All glory to such people as vindicate the character of the Indian nation.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

QUESTION OF COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, May 16.

The Cawnpore Municipal Board at to-day's meeting discussed several matters regarding the proposed new constitution of the Board.

The Local Government have accepted the proposal made for raising the number of elected members from 21 to 29 as a temporary measure for three years. The Board has however strongly urged that this increase should be made permanent. The Board has further resolved that should the Government not sanction the proposed permanent increase in the number of elected members the Board desired that it should be exempted from the operation of the provisions and clauses in the new Municipal Bill relating to separate communal representation.

The Board also resolved that it did not desire any new elections to take place till the Act had received the assent of the Governor-General.

All these resolutions which were passed by a large majority, were opposed by the Moslem and European members of the Board.

GERMAN VISIONS.

ANALYSIS OF CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

APPRECIATION OF FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

WHEN OUR OPPORTUNITY WILL COME.

In his "Letter to the Antipodes" contributed to the "Westminster Gazette", "S" writes:—

What is the meaning of Bethmann-Hollweg's speech to the Reichstag? The rhetorical parts of it are easily disposed of, but to get to the meaning we must comb the rhetoric out of it, and see where the stress is laid. The chief part, the operative part, is clearly aimed at Russia. The design is frankly unmasked of seizing the Baltic provinces, and dividing up Russian Poland between Austria and Germany. There are misty words about guarantees in regard to Belgium, and a clumsy bid for Flemish support against the Belgian French. There is silence about the Balkans and the East. There is even a compliment for the French, and when it comes to the final account, we British are left out of it, though there is obviously an ardent desire to strafe us, combined with a wrathful inability to see how. Practically he seems to say, let us punish Russia, and you may call it a drawn battle in the West.

The German believes—or professes to believe—in the perfidy of everybody, and he may seriously think that the Western Allies may be induced to purchase their own peace by leaving Russia in the lurch. There is no limit to what a German may think on this subject. Or he may merely be appealing to the German crowd, and endeavouring to make good the official theory that Germany is fighting for her life against ambitious and aggressive neighbours who have wantonly attacked her and threaten her existence. Even a German could not believe that this was true of France, and it is no use talking about Britain because there is nothing to be done to her. But every German has had it dinned into him that the Russian peril is real and imminent, and that there can be no peace and safety if the 200 millions of Russia are to be free after the war to organise within striking distance of the 70 millions of Germany. Hence, no doubt, the popular line for beating up the war feeling is to damn Russia and promise to thrust her back on the other side of a German Poland. But this is definitely to place the war on the Teuton and Slav basis, and to shift the political storm centre to the East.

GERMAN AMBITION IN RUSSIA.

Now, what must the effect of that be upon Russia? Bethmann-Hollweg practically says to her: "You must give up all your ambitions to be a European Power, all your ideas of linking up with the West. You shall be cut off finally from the warm water and shoved further up the ice-bound Baltic. You may do what you like in the East, and take your compensation, if you can, from Persia (and, *sotto voce*, Turkey), but we will place a broad barrier between you and us, between you and Enrope." Does anyone in his senses think that the 200 million Slavs will accept that, or that even if those terms could be enforced on Russia at the end of the present war there would be any prospect of permanent peace in them, or any future for either nation except unsleeping preparation for the renewal of the struggle? If anything could confirm the Czar in his resolution to go on till the last German was driven from Russian soil, it would be this. What is the meaning of it? Those who know Russo-German relations best interpret it as a cry of baffled rage. For a long period of the war the Berlin people appear to have hugged the notion of making a separate peace with Russia, with the aid of the pro-German faction in Russia. Their great disappointment last year was that she did not come to heel, as was confidently expected, after the Hindenburg drive. Now she is to be told that the time for repentance is past, and the time for judgment is at hand. Russia, very wisely, keeps her composure and says nothing. She knows the Germans better than we do, and if they think that their voice will terrify her when she has lived undismayed under their shells, they are mightily mistaken.

A MILITARY THESIS.

I see that a German paper, commenting on the Chancellor's speech, said that the difference between Germany and her enemies was that she had in her possession what she claimed, whereas they had still to win what they claimed. That, I suppose, is the popular view in Germany, but let us examine it for a moment as a military thesis. The question in war is not who has, but who can keep. As between Germany and the Western Allies the present situation is not easy to reckon up, because there is no common measure of their respective losses and gains. The Allies have practically all the German Colonies in their possession, and have brought German foreign trade to a dead stop outside the Baltic, thereby inflicting an enormous loss on the enemy, some of which is likely to be permanent. Germany holds Belgium and a slice of Northern France—things which she sneaked by playing out of bounds in the earlier part of the war. Suppose an umpire had to adjudicate on this position and reduce it to points, would his award be in favour of Germany? I greatly doubt it. The "New York Tribune" had an article some weeks ago on this very theme, and came to the conclusion that the Western Allies had won easily on the balance, since their gains were much more easily held, and, therefore, much more likely to be permanent than the German. I don't want to put it too high, but, unless we rule out the whole naval side of the war, there is not the smallest reason to concede to the Chancellor that Germany has, even so far, won the war as against the Western Allies. His idea that she is to keep what she has, and we are to give back what we have, is grotesque as things stand. If it were a question of bargaining our assets are the bigger and the more easily realised. On the East the account stands differently *at present*. Germany holds Poland and the Baltic coast up to Riga, undoubtedly a large slice of territory. Russia, on the other hand, is eating up Turkey, but she is far as yet from squaring the account. Now comes the question who can keep what. This is a question of endurance, numbers, and equipment. If the German numbers decline, and German food and money give out, while the Allied numbers increase, actually or relatively, and Allied equipment and finance hold good, then these conquests and the enormous extension of line that they entail will be a weakness to Germany, and the effort to keep them may bring her whole cause down in ruin. German conquest is subject to the rule of all conquest. The conquering nation must make peace before its power wanes or it will be caught out by its own conquests. It is the dim perception of this which makes the Germans so angry with enemies who will not admit themselves beaten.

You will see that the great account is by no means the one-sided affair that it pleases the Germans to make out. If Germany is to win the war she must knock one or other of the Allies out, and force the remainder to make peace, before her man-power and money-power is exhausted. That has been her manifest aim since the beginning of the war, and she is trying it now on France. The neutrals say that she decided last November to sacrifice half a million men in the effort to crush France. Hence the great attack on Verdun. Her present difficulty is that she is so committed to this enterprise and it is by now so much bleated that it becomes more and more doubtful whether she will have the men and the material for the spring offensive against Russia which was to be the next stroke, if another were needed. Here the French have done magnificent work for us all, and we have every hope that they will make a clean job of it. If so, we may have every confidence that we shall be able to hold on till the German effort will have over-reached itself. Then will come our opportunity.

HUGO GROTIUS.

FOUNDER OF THE LAW OF NATIONS

It is 333 years since Hugo Grotius was born at Delft, writes a correspondent in "The Times."

Of French descent on his father's side, his exact intellect and his vast range of human interests partook most of the French tradition. His gifts ripened at an amazingly early age. Before he was 16 he took his degree as a Doctor of Laws at the University of Orleans; by the time he was 24 he was the leader of the Dutch Bar. His intellectual gifts were inherited, and with them a profound sense of religion that sought after authority. In 1613 he came to the Court of St. James's as an Ambassador from Holland, and his career in the State service of his native land seemed assured, but religious persecution overtook him as it overtook Barneveldt, and for more than a year he lay in prison. His wife secured his escape to France, where his superb literary career was begun.

His most famous work, of pecular interest at the present moment, the "De Jure Belli et Pacis," was begun near Senlis in June, 1623, and was finished a year later. The work was written during the dreadful horrors of the Thirty Years' War, when the innate brutality of the German nature revealed itself almost as vividly as it has again revealed itself to-day. But in those days the sanctions of chivalry were universally relaxed, and, wrote Grotius in the Prolegomena to his great work, "I saw prevailing throughout the Christian world a licence in making war of which even barbarous nations would have been ashamed; recourse being had to arms for slight reasons or no reasons; and when arms were once taken up, all reverence for divine and human law was thrown away, just as if men were thenceforward authorized to commit all crimes without restraint." He was, says Sir William Rattigan, "one who, in the midst of a cruel and desolating war, was the first to discover a principle of right and a basis of society which was not derived from the Church or the Bible, nor in the insulated existence of the individual, but in the social relations of men."

GERMAN CRUELTY.

The destruction of Magdeburg by Tilly became, in the light of the great work of Grotius, a perpetual monument of the cruelty of the German race. Zu Pappenheim declared, when the sack was ended, that there had been nothing like it since the destruction of Jerusalem. It remained, in our own age, for Germany, repudiating the whole body of doctrine laid by Grotius (whom Marten named the father of the science of international law) and his successors, to excel the enormity of Magdeburg and to create new standards of human devilry.

In 1631 Grotius returned to Holland, but was again banished on religious grounds, and, passing to Sweden, became in 1635 Swedish Ambassador to the French Court, where, says Sir William Rattigan, he "proved himself, in more than one difficult diplomatic negotiation, more than a match for the crafty Richelieu."He died in 1645, and by that date his advocacy of a new humanity in war had already become a new force in Europe. Gustavus Adolphus fell at Lutzen in 1632. After the battle there was found under the pillow of the bed where this great commander had slept the night before a copy of the "De Jure Belli et Pacis."

The horrors of war had smitten the conscience of Europe and of her greatest leaders. Grotius stood for the fact that the law of nations subsists and is all-important in time of war. This he himself asserted during the most horrible war since the Middle Ages, and the work in which he asserted it became the basis of international law as it is understood to-day. Again we are in the position that Grotius was in when he wrote his immortal work, and it is necessary to assert once more the sacredness of the law of nations. When Grotius came "the Prophet had appeared," use the phrase of Dr. Walker. The world is waiting for his reappearance to-day.

GREECE'S DILEMMA.

PRESSURE FROM BOTH SIDES.

Greece's present difficulties have arisen through the demands of the Allies concerning the transportation of the Serbian troops from their present base at Corfu to the fighting line on the Salonikan front.

In the ordinary way, writes Mr. M. A. Donohoe, the "Daily Chronicle's" correspondent, transports would have conveyed the Serbs from one point to other. They would have been shipped at Corfu and, three days later, disembarked at Salonika, but the voyage from the west to the east coast of Greece, from the Adriatic to the Ægean, is to-day an undertaking full of peril for troopships.

The scheme tentatively approved has been to bring the Serbs to Patras, a sea journey of 12 hours by the inner, or Corfu Canal, route which is comparatively safe.

From Patras there is no direct railway line across Greece to reach Larissa and thence Volo, on the east coast; the only available railway route is the Peloponnesian line via Athens.

STRONG OPPOSITION.

The Allies decided to use this railway for the transportation of the Serbs disembarking at Patras, but the Greek Government is offering strong opposition to the scheme.

The Premier M. Skouloudis, flatly refused to give official consent, whereupon he was informed that Greek official sanction was immaterial, and that the Allies would not permit Greek opposition to interfere with their plan of operations.

Greece has on every occasion avowed its intention strictly to preserve neutrality and to avoid taking part in the war, either on the side of the Entente or the Central Powers; but now she is being threatened by both sets of belligerents at once.

The Central Powers, learning of the resolve of the Allies to utilise the Greek railways, emphatically intervened, and have, in effect, told the Government that on this occasion mere paper protests will not avail, and that, if Greece remains passive and permits the Serbian soldiers to reach their base of operations by means of the Patras railway, they will regard it an unfriendly act.

The Allies have let it be known that they also, if necessary, are prepared to have recourse to strong measures should the Greeks seek to thwart the Allies' designs.

It is prepared to protest energetically to the Allies, but armed resistance, which would convert Greece into a participant in the war, is out of the question. The Central Powers refuse to accept this point of view.

The tone of the anti-Ententist Press maintains its criticisms concerning the transport of Serbian troops over Greek railways. One journal goes so far as to say that, if England is really mistress of the seas, there is no reason to fear the submarine peril.

Another professes to see in the project a menace to Greek national independence, and proves, to its own satisfaction, that if the homeless, countryless Serbs once obtain a footing in Greece proper they, with the connivance and support of England and France, would occupy the country indefinitely.

The last word on the thorny subject seems to be with the Allied Council at Paris. The Greek Government professes itself ready to stand by the consequences of its first definite refusal to permit the railway to be used.

SIR F. ELLIOT'S STATEMENT.

An interview which Sir Francis Elliot, the British Minister at Athens, has accorded the "Nea Hellas," serves to dissipate the rumours spread about that the Entente had been impelled out of spite to take what was represented as high-handed action, and it also serves to convince people here that there is not the slightest intention to prejudice the sovereign rights of Greece.

Sir Francis Elliot makes it clear that the transport of Serbian troops through Greek territory is indispensable, because of the submarine danger, and that there is no particular political importance attaching to it.

The Entente are seeking every means to avoid friction.

RIFLES OUT OF DATE.

A point that has impressed practical soldiers is that rifles are now out of date and must soon be replaced, at least partially, by machine-guns, on account of their greater rapidity and precision. Rifles are too feeble for defence: bayonet charges have nearly always triumphed over them, whereas they succeed with great difficulty against a line consisting of few men and many machine-guns. One reason of the success of the Germans' resistance has been that, since the beginning of the war, they had two sections of machine-guns per battalion (each section consisting of two guns which fire alternately so as to permit of cooling), whereas for a long time the French had only one section per battalion and not always that. For attacking, both rifles and machine-guns, are powerless against modern defences, and they are no longer used during an advance, or used in vain. A rifle's only use in attack is a handle for a bayonet. It might well be replaced by a steel shield or a good sword, says a writer in the "New Witness."

It appears that the transfer recently gazetted of Lala Sita Ram, Engineer, whose conduct was under enquiry before the Special Commission of Lahore was only for the purpose of the Accountant-General and that he has actually been relieved of his duty which virtually amounts to suspension.

"ELEVEN GUNS."

A STUDY IN SALUTES.

On most English ears the news of the grant of a salute of eleven guns to the Aga Khan will fall with a pleasent sense that a well-deserved compliment has at last been paid to a faithful and influential friend of England in the East, writes Mr. Perceval Landon in the "Daily Telegraph." But there is a good deal more in this most delicate and important matter of salutes by gunfire than is always understood. It has a history of its own, which goes back nearly as far as the use of gunpowder in war, and whether it was adopted as a means of assuring one's visiting acquaintances that one's guns were empty of cannon balls and one's soul of guile, or whether it was begun merely as an organised noise in honour of a guest, does not greatly matter. Towards the end of the 15th century a salute of guns was a recognised compliment, though the number to be fired seems to have varied. An accident is said to have settled that of the point de depart of all others, the Royal salute. The Emperor Maximilian I., returning to the city of Augsburg after an expedition, was received with what should have been a salute of a hundred guns. The officer in charge of the artillery lost count in his nervousness and in order to make sure that the full number was rendered, discharged an extra piece. The city of Nuremburg, which was the next to have the honour of entertaining the Emperor, thought that the new number was official and followed the example of Ausburg. Thus the highest honour that was payable by gunfire became 101 rounds.

The story is probably invented, but the odd round is almost certainly due to a courteous intention that by no failure of man or machine shall the full number be abated. There is a similar custom in India which is probably centuries older than gunpowder. I remember once staying in a certain Residency in Rajputana, wherein the Viceroy was the guest of much honour, and his magnificent and oldfashioned host punctiliously presented him upon his arrival with a bag of money as a gift. The bag contained 6,001 rupees. It was, of course, "touched and remitted" instantly. The odd rupee in this case was due to the fear lest, in spite of the utmost care, there might have been some mistake in the counting, and a grievous affront offered instead of a compliment. In descending order, a gift of money was also made to everyone accompanying the Viceroy, in each case a round sum broken by the extra rupee—my own bag contained 601 rupees.

The salute of guns enjoyed by the Viceroy of India is thirty-one. Correctly or not, this unusual number is said to have been due to the fact that while allotting the guns of the Indian princes the usual Royal quota, twenty-one, was granted to the three senior chiefs, Hyderabad, Mysore, and Baroda. The seniority of the Viceroy himself was overlooked, and, as one of the chiefs had been informed, instead of reducing their salutes, the Viceroy's own guns were raised to the elsewhere unknown number of thirty-one. But to return to the history of the salute by cannon.

AN ESTABLISHED CUSTOM.

There is a story about Queen Elizabeth which shows that the matter had become regular and conventional at the end of the sixteenth century. On one of her progresses she approached the town of Leicester, but no thunder of guns welcomed her. She asked the Mayor, who received her at the gate, why the courtesy had been omitted. "There are, your Grace, thirty and two reasons why your Grace was not received by the most faithful town of Leicester with salute of cannon." "I shall be glad to hear them," said the Queen, drily, settling herself upon her palfrey. "Your Grace," said the Mayor, "the first is, that there is no cannon, great or small, within the town of Leicester." "Spare me the rest," said the Queen, and the cavalcade rode on into the still faithful town.

Both in Europe and Asia the custom assumed the force of international law, and the official reception of foreign Royalties by gunfire in every civilised country was protocolised. Important news also was disseminated in the same way, such as the birth or accession of princes and the arrival of Royalty at reviews and ceremonies. Shakespeare's lines about the cannonfire that accompanied the carousing of King Claudius may reflect some tradition of an extreme etiquette in the matter practised in Denmark in a previous age, but gun-salutes are generally restricted to more important occasions.

The greatest salute ever fired was that of 1,001 guns, which in 1840 greeted the arrival in France of the ship bearing Napoleon's body from St. Helena, although at the Imperial Durbar in 1911, the imposing salute of 101 "guns," each fired by salvoes of six pieces, was no bad second. Of others, there was a salute fired some few years ago at the blessing of the waters of the Neva by the present Tsar that might well have marked an epoch; there was also the salute without which the Kaiser, on his famous visit to Palestime, refused to land at Beyrout. Mercifully it was given in time. He landed, and was thereby kept away from Europe at the exact moment when his mischief-making propensities would have had their best and, indeed, their only real field for exercise in the relations between France and England.

Perhaps the most amusing story connected with salute firing is that of the French admiral who entertained on board his ship a very distinguished Englishman, dressed in a uniform that his host could not make out. It was certainly naval, and yet it was like no naval uniform he had ever seen before. After dinner the Admiral confessed his curiosity to his guest. "I gave you fifteen guns on the chance," he said, "perhaps I have been guilty of a want of respect?" "Non," said the Englishman, in the best French he could command, "Je ne suis que le Frere Aine de la Trinite." The Frenchman's face never twinkled as he replied courteously, "Had I known it the guns would have been firing still." And the Englishman does not to this day know what he meant.

BY BLANK CARTRIDGE.

Speaking of Delhi and the jealous care with which the right to a salute of guns is enforced in India, there is a curious story of the scene there on the Monday after Lord Curzon's great Durbar in 1903. No salutes are fired after sunset or on a Sunday. But all through Saturday evening, after the departure of the Viceroy and the Royal visitors, Sunday, and Monday, special trains carried away hundreds of native chiefs and dignitaries, most of whom left behind them an official to see that their own salutes were property rendered. There was but one way out of it. All morning and all afternoon the officer in charge of the salutes fired away monotonously and continually until his carefully calculated rounds were exhausted, and to each anxious applicant in turn he gave the same reassuring information that he had just happened to come when his master's salute was being rendered. So the Official was not detained, due honour given to all, and much trouble saved.

A shrewd Frenchman made a remark to me on that occasion. It was more than a Gallicism, it had a spice of truth in it. "Shopkeepers as ever!" said he with a smile. "No one but you English would have found out how to rule three hundred million people by the use of blank cartridge." It is true that no decoration is so highly prized as an extra pair of "guns" as a personal salute: and, as we have had occasion to see, nothing produces so salutory an effect upon a native chief whose action the Indian Government views with disapproval, as the suggestion that his guns may be temporarily reduced. But the one salute in all the East which has actually been of more political value to us than the spending of scores of lakhs, is tainted by no arriere-pensee in the firing of it. Also, it is not included in the protocol. Every British India ship that passes the residence of the Sheikh of Mohammera on the Shatt-ei-Arab fires one gun in grateful memory of a high service rendered long ago. When his Majesty's ships go up there the windows of Fahlieh Palace shake with the thunder of twelve shots. But it is probable that Sheikh Khazzal places an even higher value upon the single unofficial gun that week after week reminds him of the personal debt that the greatest of Empires is glad to owe to a small Mohammedan chieftain in the uttermost wastes of Persia.

RAILWAY ECONOMIES IN ENGLAND.

RESTAURANT CARS TO BE WITHDRAWN

The London and North-Western Railway Company published during the mail week an announcement that, on and after the 1st May all luncheon, tea and dining cars on that system will be discontinued. Arrangements will be made to serve cold luncheon baskets on trains on which restaurant cars have been previously run.

Last year slight reductions were made by the various railway companies in the number of restaurant cars, while women in many cases took the places of the male staff as waitresses and cooks. It is understood, however, that the suspension of the dining car for the period of the war has been under discussion in railway circles for some time.

In some instances economy of working has been effected in spite of increased food prices and the rise of wages, and for 1915 a slightly higher rate of profit was shown. It is possible that in some cases the time tables will be remodelled to allow passengers time to have meals in the refreshment rooms.

Up to the departure of the mail none of the other great railway companies had intimated that it would follow the example of the London and North-Western Railway; but it is probable that the action announced by that company is contemplated by the others, if indeed it is not actually the outcome of a decision of the Railway Executive Committee which controls all the railways on behalf of the Government.

The first regular service of dining cars in England was put on by the Great Northern Railway between London and Leeds in February, 1880, but it was not until nine years later that the London and North-Western Railway provided this convenience, for first-class passengers only in certain trains between London, Manchester, and Liverpool. The early dining saloons were only 33ft. long. In 1893 dining accommodation for third class passengers between Euston and Scotland was instituted on several trains, and this led in time to the abolition of the 20 minutes stop at Preston. Last year there were 541 luncheon cars in use in the United Kingdom, of which the London and North-Western Railway alone—according to the report for the last half-year—possessed 105 vehicles, with seats for 1272 first-class and 1,636 third-class passengers.

HINDU MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The second subordinate judge of Hooghly decided an interesting marriage case, in which Dasarati Seal, father of a girl, claimed Rs. 2,500 as damages against Monimadhab Bural, father of a young man for breach of promise of marriage between the plaintiff's daughter and the defendant's son.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant agreed to the marriage of his son with the daughter of the plaintiff, but that without sufficient cause the defendant broke the contract intimating the fact by a wire received on the date fixed for the marriage and married his son to another girl. Thus the plaintiff pleaded that he suffered mental pain and was lowered in the estimation of society and was obliged in arranging another marriage for his daughter to spend Rs. 500 more than what had been settled with the defendant.

The defendant contended that the marriage could not be performed through the fault of the plaintiff as he did not allow some of the ceremonies to be performed. Accordingly, he urged that Rs. 500 claimed for mental pain and Rs. 500 paid in excess for the marriage of the plaintiff's daughter were not legally recoverable.

The judge held that the marriage fell through owing to fault and negligence on the part of the plaintiff himself and dismissed the suit with costs.

ON THE EXTREME LEFT.

DUNES AND FLOODS.

The extreme left of the Franco-British line is based on the British Fleet, writes Mr. H. Warner Allen, the representative of the British Press with the French Army. The right wing is based on the mountainous bastion of Switzerland, and, its apparent limit is an ordinary barbed wire fence such as bars off many an English pasture. The limit on the left is the North Sea, and "L'homme de l'extreme gauche" the man of the extreme left, was a little smiling man with a thin moustache, extremely short and mightily pleased at his own small stature, because it afforded so small a target to a splinter or bullet. He was standing there among the sand dunes, enjoying the sun and leaning upon his rifle as he gazed out across the sea on which no enemy ship dare show herself. The scenery from Dunkirk to the mouth of the Yser is melancholy and monotonous—endless and dunes of fantastic shape, which have today been converted into trench-fortresses. The men who are stationed there have one great advantage—the sand is always dry and mud is quite unknown. To a foreigner there is little that is attractive in the country; it is merely curious and depressing. But to a Belgian it is home—a home that is a thousand times more dear and precious, because there is so little of it left. I shall never forget with what reverence and joy a Belgian deputy who was with me knelt down and scooped up a handful of sand, which he placed preciously in an old tobacco pouch, so that he might take it with him in his exile as a relic of his own country. The left wing is still a cardinal point of the line across Europe, and a German success here would have far-reaching consequences. So it is that nowhere along the line have the works of defence been more carefully thought out and prepared.

DESOLATION OF NIEUPORT.

Few places have suffered more from bombardment than Nieuport. There is scarcely a house left habitable, and not one that is not more or less damaged. The Germans have been prodigally lavish in the heavy shells which they have hurled on the town, and the destruction has that completeness which only results from the use of high explosives in large quantities. The cathedral is as utterly ruined as the Roman Forum. When I was there, an eight inch shell had just struck one of its towers and torn out huge solid blocks of masonry as big as a small house. What was left of the tower was in a state of unstable equilibrium, and every now and then there would come a crash of a big stone breaking loose and falling heavily on the pavement below. Between two arches a portion of the roof still remained, and in the giddy way in which it arched over it recalled the ruins of the Baths of Caracalla. Nieuport was under snow at the time, and it would be hard to imagine anything more picturesque than these ruins glistening in the sun, ruins which one would expect to go back to some far distant century of vandalism. Below lay a little cemetery, in which are buried the Fusiliers Marins who have fallen in the defence. Some of the graves are adorned with statues of saints taken from the shrines in the cathedral. In nearly every case are the names on the crosses, those uncouth Breton names which seem to possess in their very spelling a faint savour of the open sea. Nieuport is a place of cardinal importance. On the extreme left of the line one gains the impression that water is the principal bulwark against the German advance. On the one hand, the North Sea, with the British Fleet which guards the wing; on the other hand, miles and miles of floods. These floods, often six or eight hundred yards across, recall the meadows at Oxford after a rapid rise of the Isis. There is only one curious difference—that is, the hundreds of posts that rise up out of them. Beneath the five or six feet of muddy water lie the body of many thousand Germans, who, with their artillery, were surprised by the rush of the flood. Some of them on higher ground prolonged a miserable existence for an hour or two, and some, indeed, are said to have survived for quite a considerable time by climbing on the heaps of bodies of their companions who had been killed by shell or bullet.

In such a district, trenches are, of course, impossible. Earthworks must be built above the ground and the dykes and causeways of the country afford long lines of fortresses. These dykes furnish excellent shelter to the Belgian troops, who are ready to repel any attempt made by the Germans to cross the inundations. The opposing lines are often far apart and long wooden foot bridges have been built out. They may be destroyed by a shell, but they are promptly rebuilt, and the work of destruction and reconstruction goes on continually, as, indeed, it is going on all along the entire front. Curiously enough, it usually costs more to destroy than to reconstruct.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat the sleepless night, the headache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd

29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.

Consulting Physician :—

KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

POSITION AT SALONIKA.

NEW LINE OF DEFENCES.

ENEMY'S PRESENT FORCES.

In the course of February the first line of our defences before Salonika was completed; in the course of March the second line of defences was finished. During April considerable numbers of heavy guns and machine-guns have been received, as well as important reinforcements of troops, writes Mr. G. J. Stevens, the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent at Salonika. These arrivals complete the armament that was required to render the defence of the entrenched camp of Salonika complete in every respect. The aviation service organised by the French is excellent and has proved its high efficiency in the manner it pursued the enemy's squadron in its murderous attack on Salonika on the 27th March, bringing down four out of seven of the enemy's aeroplanes.

A recent visit the French Command allowed me to make, on the section of the front held by French troops, gave me an opportunity to judge for myself of these things, and I realised how formidable are the defences constructed by the military genius of our French Allies. Every fold, every recess of the ground, even the ravines, have been taken full advantage of. Three, four, and sometimes five deep rows of wire entanglements, laid out in such a way that each group supports the other, allowing concentrated, frontal, and enfilading fire to be brought to bear on any given sector, defend all ways of approach to our first lines. An ample supply of machine guns renders the approaches murderous to attacking infantry, while behind, invisible, are numerous batteries of field and heavy guns, sweeping the areas before the trenches. The marvellous ingenuity used to hide from view the emplacements of the latter is very remarkable. The following may be quoted in illustration. A Greek artillery officer who was with our party found, before he became aware by his attention being called by the French officer accompanying us, that he was before the emplacements of a battery of 155mm. guns.

GUNS AND TRENCHES.

When Nature has done her work—and at this season of the year a few weeks should suffice—and covered with green the stirred-up soil, every trace of the hand of man will have disappeared, and neither passer-by nor low-flying aviator will be able to detect that the earth under those spots covers deadly engines and determined and comfortably quartered defenders.

Many of the officers with whom I spoke had been in the trenches in Flanders, Champagne, and other parts of the French front. They all agreed that the trench defences of Salonika are much more perfect and stronger than those on the French front. The reason is not difficult to understand. In France the trenches were constructed, so to say, under fire, while here ample time could be given to their construction. Besides, when the trenches in France were made, trench warfare was in its infancy. Experience has since taught many lessons, and these lessons have been applied. In the positions chosen, in the scientific way the trenches have been laid out, in guns, in armament of all kind, in ammunition, stores, and men, the entrenched camp of Salonika leaves nothing to be desired. One can safely say that it is in a position to repel any attack that can be launched against it. If the enemy comes with an army of 500,000 men, one of the French divisional commanders told me, he will lose half of it, and will still be a long way from his objective.

ENEMY TROOPS WITHDRAWN.

As to the enemy, the information gathered by the Army intelligence departments which can be published is as follows:—During February the Austrians had on our front some elements of infantry with a certain amount of artillery. The Germans had four divisions formed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery stationed in the district of Monastir. On account of the scarcity of forage, which caused the death of many of their animals, the cavalry had to be withdrawn from the Monastir district and sent part to the interior and the rest to the Gevgheli-Doiran section of the front. The Bulgarians, apart from elements left to watch the coast-line Dedeagatch-Varna had already begun in February to withdraw troops for the Roumanian frontier. This left Bulgarians opposing us in the Vardar and lake districts numbering about 300,000 men. Both the Bulgarians and Germans were engaged in works of entrenchment and of emplacements for their guns. A great number of men, said to include 40,000 Russian prisoners taken by the Germans in the Eastern front, together with Serbian prisoners, were set to repair the railway destroyed by us during the retreat from Serbia, and to construct new lines and roads.

Such was the situation as regards the enemy during the month of February. During March the position changed. The Germans withdrew a portion of their troops. Some were sent to Verdun and some to the Russian front. The forces left opposing us in this front do not exceed two divisions. At the beginning of March the infantry and artillery that was until then in the district of Monastir removed to Gevgheli-Doiran, and took up the positions hitherto held by Bulgarian troops. The reason for this change may be attributed to the fact either that the German command wished to have their own troops defending the defile of the Vardar, which it considers important in case of an offensive on the part of the Allies, or because they had to allow the Bulgarians to withdraw troops to reinforce their Roumanian frontier.

BULGARIAN DESERTIONS.

Their new positions the Germans have strongly fortified, and as soon as their works were completed they proceeded to cross the Greek frontier and occupy the heights in Greek territory south of Gevgheli-Doiran, which dominate the approaches along the Vardar by the two lakes of Amatovo and Arzan and from Kilkis and Kilindir.

The spirit that animates the German troops is on the whole good, though it seems that their faith in their ability to drive us out of Salonika has considerably diminished. Complaints of insufficiency of food are frequent among the soldiers. Some desertions have taken place.

Among the Bulgarians desertions are numerous. Since the end of January, when the movement started, no fewer than 5,000 deserted and surrendered either to the Greeks or to us. This large number of deserters may be set down to various causes. One is the great scarcity of food, attributed by the Bulgarians in part to the Germans and in part to the duration of the war. The Bulgarians consider their war is ended, and they are convinced that the attack on Salonika is far from being an easy undertaking. The Bulgarian forces now remaining on this front may be calculated at 250,000 men. Their armament is good, especially so for mountain warfare. The Austrians have on this front only some artillery with some weak contingents of infantry, their main Balkan forces being still in Albania. This, in a general way, is the military position on this front up to the time of writing.

STORY OF A GERMAN SPY.

VON PAPEN'S AGENT TURNS INFORMER

In its issue of March 29, the "New York Herald" published the following interesting story:—

Believed to be an important witness in the Government investigation of alleged German plots involving American neutrality, Horst von der Goltz, a British prisoner of war, arrived here yesterday in custody of a Scotland Yard detective aboard the steamship Finland, of the American Line.

Von der Goltz is said to be a Baron, closely related to Field-Marshal von der Goltz, of the German Army, and the man who, under the alias Bridgman Taylor, figured conspicuously in sensational revelations that followed the confiscation by the British of correspondence found with Captain von Papen and Captain Boy-Ed, German Military and Naval Attaches respectively, who were withdrawn from this country recently on request of President Wilson.

A RECORD.

It was declared that von der Goltz's case is the first in the history of this country in which a British prisoner of war has been sent here under the promise that his life would be the reward for testimony desired by this Government.

Von der Goltz, it subsequently was learned, was for many months a prisoner in the Tower of London under the death penalty. He was reported to have confessed to the British authorities that von Papen was the organiser of the scheme to destroy the Welland Canal, in Canada, for which two men were arrested in this country.

Von der Goltz also was reported to have given the British authorities valuable information regarding the attempted blowing up of the international bridge across the St. Croix River between Canada and Maine, for which Werner Horn was arrested in February, 1915. Von der Goltz was arrested in London in 1914, accused of using a false American passport.

"BUSINESS" IN LONDON.

The "Daily Mail" gives some details of the movements of von der Goltz while in England. When he first arrived as Bridgman Taylor he appeared to have unlimited means. At his port of arrival he did not entirely satisfy the aliens officer who examined him, but he was allowed to continue his journey to London, where he professed to have business.

He was watched. The authorities were unable to discover the "interests" of which he had talked so glibly. His conduct here did not bring him within the law, but it was found that his passport had probably never been issued by competent authorities. Consequently the man was invited to visit an office.

A CONFESSION.

Entirely unsuspecting, he accepted the invitation. He was very ready in replying to innocent inquiries. Gradually he found the questions becoming more searching. He floundered, until suddenly the assertion was flung at him: "Your name is not Bridgman Taylor!"

The man lost what little nerve he had left and hesitatingly admitted that that was true. He confessed that his name was von der Goltz, Bridgman Taylor, or von der Goltz, left the office a prisoner.

While he was under arrest Captain von Papen, the German Military Attache at Washington, was ordered out of America, and in leaving made what proved to be the fatal mistake of bringing his confidential documents with him.

It will be recalled that his papers were seized at Falmouth. One of his cheques was payable to Bridgman Taylor, and the British Government's comment on this was:—

"Mr. Bridgman Taylor: This person came over to England to offer himself for work under his Majesty's Government. His real name is von der Goltz, and he is now in England."

SOUGHT TO MAKE TERMS.

The man was confronted with this evidence and reminded of the penalties which had befallen other spies in this country. Von der Goltz was not long in indicating that he cared more for his own skin than the Fatherland. He sought to make terms by giving a full history of the conspiracies.

He was told that anything he cared to say would be taken into proper consideration, and on that understanding he supplied a host of details that had been lacking. His statement was prepared for issue as a White Paper, but the authorities decided first to consult the American authorities.

As a result they preferred the very unusual request that the man who was detained here as a spy should be sent to the United States to give evidence against his fellow-plotters. The excellent relations of the two Governments overcame the difficulties, and von der Goltz, escorted by an officer from Scotland Yard, sailed in the Finland about three weeks ago.

(Continued from Column 4.)

or unwillingness to turn it to account. In each case the "commune" (parish) will undertake the work and collect the fruits. single men."

FRENCH WAR FINANCE.

NATION'S PRESENT RESOURCES.

Forty-five years ago, when Thiers was forced to crave for peace from the arrogant conqueror, French economists took a dismal view of the State's finances when the agreement at Versailles for an armistice was signed, writes the Financial correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Peace was a necessity with an empty exchequer after a war expenditure of £200,000,000. But the nation, and not an empire in decadence, is fighting now. At the present time £1,440,000,000 has been absorbed for national defence and civil expenses during the last year and nine months. Yet—if we except a few negligible pessimists—confidence remains unshaken in the financial resources of this country to continue to maintain the armies and civilian population until victory is secured by the Allies. Prognostications made years ago of a financial collapse during the next European war with Germany have not been verified so far. If gold has disappeared from circulation, silver is plentiful for exchange, and savings have not much diminished. I know that many people are regularly putting by money, notwithstanding the high rate of living. Bank-notes have not fallen rapidly in value as a result of the suppression of gold as a medium of exchange. State loans for long and short terms have been persistently well supported by the public, and the economic resources of France have not been exhausted in the prolonged struggle between the great countries of the world. The nation continues to live without privation, to work, to till the land, and to save money. Of course, France owes far more to the British Navy, in the shape of all kinds of most necessary supplies since the beginning of the war, than this people, which is not a seafaring race, is aware of, for two-thirds of the French nation have never even seen the sea, and few take the trouble to inform themselves of the aid received.

French paper money has certainly been depreciated abroad. Yet far less than that of Germany, although the decline is still appreciable. The reason in the case of France is evident. It is not due to loss of credit, but to the enormous importation of every description of merchandise—from British coal, New Zealand mutton, American and Argentine wheat and beef, to Irish buttons and linen, and Manchester printed calico or Bradford cloth. The question asked is whether France will be able to continue to pay her way if the war should be prolonged for a considerable time. The degree of assurance on this point, even among experts, is much a matter of temperament, sanguine or the reverse. But the opinions of experienced economists show with clear reasoning that with prudent management the resources of the nation will suffice to withstand the huge financial effort without loss of credit to the State.

EXPENDITURE ANALYSED.

Referring again to the figures given by M. Ribot, the State will have spent the sum of £1,780,000,000 from the outbreak of the war until the end of June next. But this total is the combined expenditure incurred by the State and by the nation in part. The latter expenses are the less onerous by far, and also are those only which weigh in the scales, for a large portion fo the State outlay is not a loss to the wealth of the country. Military disbursements amount for the sum of under £1,400,000,000, because nearly £200,000,000 fall under the head of "Solidarite nationale," which means money returned to the people for actual needs. The Service of the National Debt costs £129,840,000, of which £119,000,000 go straight into the pockets of French citizens. Three-quarters of the amount scheduled as military expenses include the pay of the armies and supplies furnished to the Government directly by French citizens as producers or intermediaries.

Thus £320,000,000 only will have left the country by the above date in the shape of payments made abroad. Losses and destruction within the territory of the Republic account for £280,000,000. Hence the sum absolutely lost to France will reach the total by July of £600,000,000 gone out of the country after almost two years of war. An average calculation proves that the entire revenue of the French nation during the year 1914 topped the figure of £1,400,000,000, but the statistics for the first seven months precede the outbreak of the war. This year the national revenue surely does not exceed £1,200,000,000. But of this amount probably £400,000,000 can be devoted to war purposes; one-half coming from national savings and the other half from reduction of unnecessary expenditure.

NATIONAL WEALTH.

People in France are saving money, and these savings feed the Treasury in the form of short-term credit. The national accumulated wealth will likewise be called upon to furnish a large quota. This national fortune is comprised of two kinds of property—material wealth, or its representative in securities. In live stock alone £40,000,000 worth of horned animals have been supplied to the Army Service Department for the troops. Probably about £150,000,000 in bank notes are hoarded throughout France which ought to be utilised, and also about £50,000,000 in gold have not yet found their way to the Bank of France.

Foreign securities exist in the French national "pocket-book" to the value of nearly £1,600,000,000. More than half of this capital could be realised if needful for the absolute necessities of the country. Moreover, the credit of France must not be overlooked, the honesty of French trade, and the straight forward financial policy of the State. Last, but not least, the wonderfully productive soil which, even in these stressful times, returns largely the labour and capital invested. "The garden of Europe" is enriching numerous agriculturists. A law just passed is now being applied, which enacts that every parcel of waste land must be cultivated whether the land is neglected by inability

(Continued in Column 3.)

PREMATURE OLD AGE

...st vigour, lost memory, and lost ...terest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

"Huxley's Ner-Vigor"

An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.)

REGISTERED IN GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAD OFFICE:—Singapore.

LONDON OFFICE:—32, Old Jewry, London, E. C.

SPECIAL PHASES OF POLICY CONTRACT:—

Indisputability, Automatic Non-forfeiture and Disability Clause.

Good reliable Agents Wanted.

Apply—

M. V. MERCHANT,

Branch Manager,

12-14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

"Ic Mic" Cooker.

An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes.

Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.

Simplest mechanism.

Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No. attention necessary as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices:—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35

Standextra.

For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker

29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

LACTOMALTINE

MALT, MILK & CREAM

AN IDEAL FLESH FORMING FOOD.

Superior Diastatic Power Nutritious, Palatable, Strengthening

Contains, perfectly preserved by a New Process, all the Valuable Food Properties of the finest Scotch Barley, Milk and Cream.

LACTOMALTINE greatly surpasses Cold Liver Oil preparations, in its efficiency for creating Tissues of stable Texture.

LACTOMALTINE IS A VALUABLE FOOD FOR WARM CLIMATES AS WELL AS COLD.

Numerous testimonials have been received from the public and members of the medical Profession.

Dr. C. H. *writes*.—"I have prescribed Lactomaltine largely during the hot weather and it invariably agrees even when Cod Liver Oil and Malt disagree. I have found patients tolerate it quite well in the hottest weather that we have in this country, and I have never known it cause any undue relaxation of the bowels.

It is particularly valuable for Delicate Children, and Invalids like it. Indeed, I generally prescribe that it should be taken on bread and butter instead of Jam."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

MADON SONS & Co.

CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 706.

Anæmia

(Poorness of Blood.)

Dr. Andrew Wilson, writes:—

"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective and "desirable treatment for the cure of that com- "mon complaint, that insidious and weakening "condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

Iron 'Jelloids'

(Pronounced Jell-Lloyds)

enrich the blood—restore energy

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Because Iron 'Jelloids' enrich and strengthen the blood, they provide a most effective and reliable treatment for Anæmia in Men, Women and Children.

If you experience any symptoms of Anæmia such as Breathlessness at slight exertion, Lassitude, Depression, Exhaustion or Loss of Appetite, start taking Iron 'Jelloids' at once.

After the blood has been enriched and strengthened the symptoms of Anæmia quickly disappear, strength and energy return, breathing becomes easier, the appetite improves—one feels fit and well.

For combating the enervating and debilitating effect of a hot climate and for safeguarding the system against malaria, Iron 'Jelloids' are unsurpassed.

A fortnight's trial (price R.1.) will convince you.

For Anæmia in Women ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2.
Reliable Tonic for Men ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A.
For Growing Children ... ... IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 1.

Of all principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the East. Price R. 1. Large Size Rs. 2.12.

Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Road, London, England.

DEWJI MALJI

JEWELLER AND DIAMOND MERCHANT.

We keep ready-made Gold Sets of Necklaces, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Brooches, &c., for sale as well as we make them to order.

REPAIRS CAREFULLY EXECUTED. MODERATE PRICES.

102, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2077.

NEW EDITION.

NEARLY READY. WILL BE OUT SHORTLY.

A COMMENTARY

ON

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

NEW EDITION OF THE CODE OF 1908

REVISED AND ENLARGED AND BROUGHT UP-TO-DATE

BY

D. F. MULLA, M.A., LL.B.

Advocate, High Cour, Bombay.

6th EDITION, 1916.

Price Rs. 11.

"It is undoubtedly superior to any other existing Edition of the Code.—LAW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

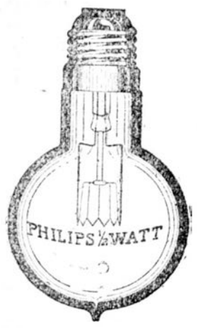
It seems hard for the purpose of up-to-date knowledge of the Law of Civil Courts practice in India to hit upon a work better suited than Mr. Mulla's Edition of the Code."—BOMBAY LAW REPORTER.

ORDERS REGISTERED BY

N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PHILIPS
HALF-WATT
AND
ORDINARY LAMPS



Volts: 4 to 250.
Candle power 4 to 3000.
Apply:—
THE
ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,
Ravelin Street,
BOMBAY.

HELLER'S
ROYAL-ZEST COCOA

Guaranteed superior to any other Cocoa now sold in India. Specially recommended for convalescents and children.

OF ALL DEALERS

½ lb. tins Re. 1-4-0 each
¼ „ „ As. 0-11-0 „
1 oz. „ „ 0-3-6 „

SOLE AGENTS:
KOTHARI, SUTARIA AND COMPANY.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

WEST END WASHING Co

Specialities { WASHING, DRY CLEANING AND CHEMICAL CLEANING OF GARMENTS.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS
Glazed to perfection by latest process.
PRICES MODERATE
REGULAR DELIVERY GUARANTEED.
Trial Solicited.
Opp. Nana Shankar's Temple, Grant Road
BOMBAY.

CAMERA DIARIES

A SUGGESTION.

Few people in ordinary life now keep a diary, writes "G." in "The Times." It has gone out of fashion; it belongs to spacious and not crowded times; and days that are filled with a multitude of petty occupations are singularly little worth recording in comparison with the days of simpler life from which mere distraction was absent.

But there is a kind of diary which it is very easy and possible to keep even in these days—the diary of the camera. You cannot be introspective with a camera nor be constantly posing and posturing to yourself—which are the snares of the written diary. The picture diary requires almost as much perseverance as the written one, but it is astonishingly more interesting when it is looked back upon; and as a kind of family record, systematically kept, it has a great practical value.

DESULTORY RESULTS.

Women especially would find the keeping of such a diary both easy and interesting. Nearly every woman has a camera; it is probably lying about in some lumber room or drawer, entirely forgotten for the most part, and never present on the few occasions when its owner thinks of using it. For there is a dismal uniformity about the early experiences of the amateur with the hand camera that accounts in a good measure for the neglect of this interesting accessory to life. We all know the eagerness with which in the early days of the possession of a camera everything is snapshotted; click, click, click goes the camera all day long, and the impatience with which the developed and printed films are awaited from the local chemist is only equalled by the disappointment evoked by the result. Out of a roll of 12, two pictures at least will have been taken on the same film, and one will be totally blank. A third will be a dense black mass, unrecognizable. The fourth negative will consist of a very ghostly image on almost transparent celluloid, faintly recognizable as representing all that is left of a snapshot of a friend. A fifth will reveal a figure profile with two or three noses, two or three mouths, and a tremulous outline caused by holding the camera in the hand while taking a time exposure in the shade. The next four will be recognizable images of the thing photographed, seen as though through a London fog, half-covered by a grey veil. And the last three films, in our impatience to see the results, of our handiwork, will all have been snapped off in succession on the same totally uninteresting scene—a wall or a gate probably—and will have come out as perfect negatives, full of definition and contrast.

This is only one of the experiences of the average amateur photographer, I will not go into the dire results achieved by those who essay to develop and print for themselves. Few women in these days have the time to dabble in this department of photography, and will find it simpler and cheaper to send their films to be developed. But there are other mishaps which tend to disenchant people with what ought to be a most interesting hobby. There is the series of tantalizing snapshots we make of figures out of doors, with their feet off; there is the still more sinister series of those with no heads; there are the harsh, fixed, and staring libels, of a ghastly pallor and surrounded by impenetrable blackness, which are the results of attempts at indoor portraiture; there are the bitter disappointments which arise from the taking of some wonderful view which has enchanted us as seen from the top of a hill, but which in the resultant print shows nothing but a faint line in the distance, with a few microscopic dots which represent the chief features of the scene. And there is the gradual discovery of the fact that the so-called pocket camera is often a large and heavy instrument, the carrying of which soon becomes a nuisance out of all proportion to the possible use we may make of it.

SNAPSHOTTING WITH A PURPOSE.

Well, these disasters and drawbacks are really unnecessary; and the camera would soon be taken out from its repose in the drawer if its owner had some definite object or system in view for its employment. That is where the picture diary comes in. If, instead of trying to write down the interesting things that happen to us, we were to keep these pictorial notes of our lives as they run on from week to week, we should accumulate a record that could not fail to be of permanent interest and value to us. It should be done on the simplest lines. It is no use trying to be artistic with a camera unless you are prepared to give a great deal of time to it. There are a few cardinal and practical rules which will enable anybody to get decent enough results for this purpose; and the chief thing is to be as simple and unpretentious as possible and get the thing working on a system which involves the least amount of trouble and fuss. A large paste-in album is the best form of diary, and all that is necessary is to paste in the prints as they come with the date over each separate group and a note in ink underneath describing or naming the subject. That is all; but if you keep such a diary even for a year you will find how interesting it will become.

And as we grow older the full value of such records will be apparent. When we are young and the whole of life is before us we think nothing of keeping notes of the interesting things that happen as our days flow on; it is when we get older that we realize how much we should have added to our enjoyment if we had laid by, out of that youthful superfluity, some provision for the days when life is slower and less eventful, and when there is more of it to look back upon than to look forward to. Like the squirrel who lays by his hoard for the lean days of winter, we should, by keeping such a record as I have suggested, be making a very real saving and laying up of things which often seem valueless at the moment, but become more and more precious as time goes on.

TOMMY'S TALENTS.

ITALIAN'S IMPRESSIONS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIER.

Some of the characteristics of British soldiers have been humourously portrayed by one of the Italian war correspondents who have been at the British front. He writes thus:—

The English are ever reserved with the air 'You can never surprise me.' They are well balanced, imposing confidence, and yet, like Didymus, diffident, and, as the old Romance, they bear Law in their knapsacks, and they are unequalled as soldiers of occupation. If Fritz has to be crushed, he has best, for his own sake, be crushed by an English soldier, whose eye is so cold and clear, and who will look at everybody, if only passingly, with that inscrutable sense of superiority.

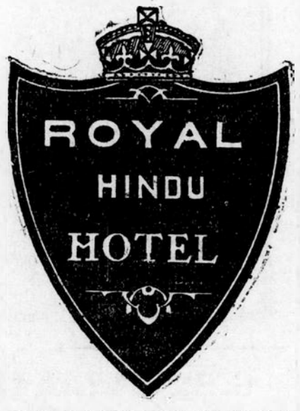
The Scotch are hardy and dry and lithe. They are magnificent They adapt themselves to any eventuality save that of fighting otherwise than in petticoats. None better to initiate an attack, guard a retreat, or make a sortie. Instead of carrying Law in their knapsacks, they carry *their* Law. They lack that queer 'humanism' that makes the English so tactful and at ease anywhere, and their gaze differs—it is philosophic. They look on life's scenes as being important, perhaps interesting; but it has only a limited importance to them.

"METEORS AT THE CHARGE."

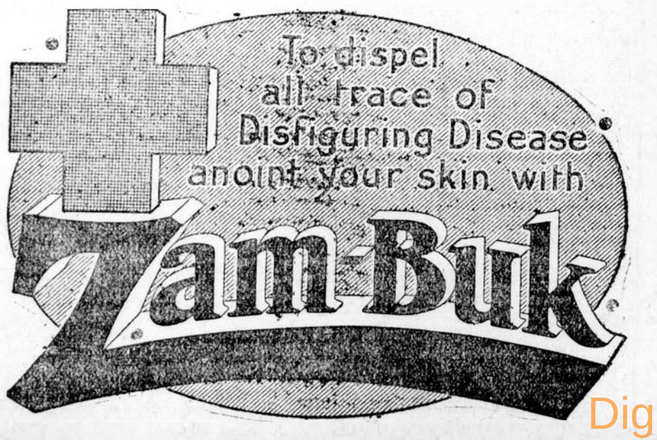
The Irish are soldiers of breed, and those who consider 'dash' to be the greatest warrior virtue, greater than balance or responsibility, would deem them the finest in his Majesty's forces. Among them every fifth man is of kingly descent, of Royalty a thousand years ago, when Ireland boasted more kings than subjects Every fourth man will speak of his grandfather's duel, when that Saxon duke was killed in fatal combat. And the trio remaining will tell great stories of their princely ancestors, especially if their throats be none too dry. They have no need for honours—decorations. Those of the past dwell with them, and because of this death to them is but a joke, for a king never dies, and the battles of to-day are also jokes to them, because their forebears were often engaged in doughtier actions. They are the Lacedemonians of the Greeks and 'meteors at the charge.'

The Canadians seem the youngest, the liveliest. Their talk, being nasal, is monotonous; and they never gesticulate; yet they are ever alert, active, and nerves ready. They must be doing something, and if the command provides them nothing, they provide themselves. Their trenches are the liveliest of any. A captain offered 500 francs to any one of his troops who would bring in a German prisoner unhurt. Next morning twelve 'Fritzes' paraded before the captain and the astonished colonel."

"NOW ON"



MATHERAN
Special accommodation for Families.
PALATIAL BUNGALOW
BEAUTIFUL SCENERY
HIGH-CLASS MANAGEMENT
Special convenience for Deccani Visitors.
GOVINDJI VASANJI,
"CHAUK HALL," MATHERAN.



MHATRE'S ART STUDIO
SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY No. 7.

'TO THE TEMPLE'
LIFE SIZE.

MEMORIAL STATUES, BUSTS,
AND IDEAL FIGURES
EXECUTED
TO ORDER IN
MARBLE, BRONZE, OR PLASTER.

PAINTINGS, OF PORTRAITS, IDEAL FIGURES AND DESIGNS, &c.

OPINIONS.

I know of no modern statue so completely attractive to me as Mr. Mhatre's "To the Temple."—*Sir George Birdwood.*

If any one doubts whether a prophet can come out of Nazareth, let him go and see this figure of a Hindu girl going to the temple. It is probably the bare truth to say that this is the best piece of sculpture tha has ever been done in India, and to any one who knows what comparatively limited opportunities this youth has had for studying sculpture, it will not appear too much to say that it is a work of genius. If any Indian chief or gentleman has a genuine desire to help a most deserving and able student and is only anxious to find some one who will do honour equally to his patron, his people, and his country, then let him give G. K. Mhatre the opportunity.—*"The Times of India."*

Mr. Mhatre's work is an example of what Indian genius, trained in a modern environment, can achieve, notwithstanding difficulties in the way.—*"The Bombay Chronicle."*

BEDSTEADS

NEW STYLES
NEW DESIGNS,

VISIT MY SHOW ROOMS

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

L. ROYSAMPAT,

OFFICE:- 70, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

MY CARD?

Certainly. Here you are. Name, Dunlop. Business, Tyres.

No. I am not here to book orders, but to give advice.

Whom do I want to see? Everybody. Rather a large order that anyway, you think? But then I can call on thousands daily.

How? Just as I am doing now.

Am I coming again? Regularly, I hope. This is just a preliminary visit.

And, by the way, before I go, I would like to mention that should you be in a hurry for any information about tyres, you have only to write me to

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LD.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

INDIAN HEAD OFFICE

3 Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES

CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, DELHI & MADRAS.

TRADE MARK

THE ORIGINAL FIRM OF

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co

EST. 1890

71, Esplanade Road, nea. Currency Bank.

If your **EYES PAIN** or fail to give you normal sight, DO NOT HESITATE to consult us at once.

Our OPHTHALMIC SURGEON from the ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC (MOORFIELDS) HOSPITAL is always on our premises to give advice to purchasers of glasses and examine eyes retinoscopically FREE OF CHARGE.

Our prices are moderate and our stock is of the very best manufacture. All our lenses and frames are guaranteed to be made on scientific measurements and given at shortest notice.

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government High Officials, Members of the Legal and Medical Professions, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold is a sufficient recommendation for our scientific working and high quality of goods.

FOUR WONDERFUL REMEDIES

WITH Kadi. NO MORE ASTHMA.

BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH COLDS, etc. Thousands cured. INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS from. grateful patients open to inspection. Rs 1-8.

"LU-LU" EYE-DROPS.

A safe cure for SORE, INFLAMED, WEAK EYES, GRANULATED LIDS CORNEAL ULCERS, etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents. Re. 1.

RUBY TABLETS. A never failing remed for MALARIA, INTERMITTENT AND OTHER FEVERS. No family should be without it As. 8 only.

GUNC. Cures acute cases without COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any internal medicines, PAINLESS POSITIVE CURE in 3 days. MONEY RETURNED IF NOT CURED. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

OF ALL DEALERS OR

D. SPECIFIC CO.

Medows Street, Bombay.

LEATHER BELTINGS.

Please try our Beltings as they have hitherto been well patronised by the principal Mills and Ginning Factories.

SINGLE LEATHER BELTINGS.

	Dark Colour	Bright Colour.
1″ to 2½″	@ Rs. 2 0 0 per lb.	@ Rs. 2 3 0 per lb.
3″ to 4″	@ ,, 2 4 0 ,,	@ ,, 2 7 0 ,,
5″ to 6″	@ ,, 2 8 0 ,,	@ ,, 2 11 0 ,,

SUTOR & Co.,

TAJ BUILDINGS,

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAUTION In order to assure oneself against all frauds and imitations obtain the *Original & Genuine* **ROSKOPF** watches (which have obtained several Medals & Awards) every purchaser must see that they bear the trade-mark as shown here, and must **ALSO** examine *minutely* that there is *only one S* in the name Roskopf and that there are *no initials whatever* either before or after the name Roskopf, *nor are there any such words* or indications as "& Co.," "& Cie.", or "System," within or around the trade-mark of the Genuine Roskopf watches.

Some of the unscrupulous imitators are trying to deceive the public by affixing on very inferior qualities of watches even concocted and illusory names like "Ruskope," "Roskope," "Roscope" and such others which have no existence at all, but still the substantial good qualities of the Genuine Roskopf watches are gaining so much appreciation all over different parts of the world that they raise the envy and jealousy of rival manufacturers, and it is against such artful deceptions that it has become necessary for the purchasers to protect themselves by *very careful* and *minute* examination of the Roskopf trade-mark as herein indicated and for which we are obliged to give this warning.

Sole Agents—**ABRECHT & o.,**

289, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

These watches are made in all sizes in Gold, Silver and Nickel cases, and can be had from all respectable watch-dealers in India and Burma.

AMRUTANJAN

BEST INDIAN PAIN BALM

Price 8 Annas per Bottle

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT

109, Frere Road, BOMBAY

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,

Oculists, Scientific Refractionists and

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

MANUFACTURERS and SUPPLIERS

OF THE PATENTED

the invisible bi-focal **"KRYPTOK"** one-piece lens.

and all kinds of lenses from pebbles, and from best quality crown glass, also tinted lenses, smoke, euphos, amber, blue, etc.

TORIC LENSES MADE TO ANY PRESCRIPTION.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR.

EYESIGHT SPECIALIST, with 26 years experience in sight-testing retinoscopically. Holds exceptional testimonials from the most eminent and enlightened citizens of Bombay and the Presidency.

SERVICES OF A RESIDENT OPHTHALMIC SURGEON FREE.

No. (7) 379, Hornby Row, BOMBAY, opp. Govt. Telegraph Office. FORT.

SAVE BOTH..... TIME & MONEY

By Using.....

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS.

They cure Constipation, Brainfag, Mental and Physical weakness and will promote your health.

Write us for prices and other particulars.

VAIDYA SHASTRI

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Jamnagar, Kathiawar

and

Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

When doctor says "No Solid Food"

try Mellin's—because Mellin's Food, whether prepared in the usual way or used as the basis for other light dishes, is so easy of assimilation that full nourishment is afforded without any tax upon the digestion.

Mellin's Food is free from starch, is prepared instantly, and needs no cooking.

The splendid nutritive value of Mellin's Food is endorsed by medical men in all quarters of the world.

Mellin's Food

An invaluable little Booklet entitled "Dainty Diet," containing many appetising recipes appropriate to the "No Solid Food" stage, together with sample of Mellin's Food, will be sent free on receipt of 2 anna stamps by **Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie & Co., Bombay**

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (India Branch) London, E.

PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds.

Military Band Instruments and Appurtenances.

Mouth Organs at Rs. 2-4 each.

Fresh Strings of best quality every second Mail.

SOUNDY & Co. BOMBAY.

(Established over 56 years.)

GODREJ'S SAFES.

Used by Their Majesties when IN INDIA.

By appointment to His Excellency The Governor.

Highest Awards wherever Exhibited (13 Exhibitions.)

Largest Safeworks IN INDIA Employing 500 men.

MAKERS TO H.I.M. MINT AND A LARGE NUMBER OF EUROPEAN AND INDIAN BANKS.

7 LARGE SAFES

supplied to Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their Offices.

372 SAFES

supplied for Savings Banks in India and Burma after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs in July 1912.

700 BURGLAR RESISTING SAFES

recently supplied to Government to replace other maker's safes that had been burgled.

GODREJ & BOYCE,

MANUFACTURING Co.

Near Gas Work Parel, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price
Snowflake 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	7 9 2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	6 9 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg	6 4 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	6 4 2 per case
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	5 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	5 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	4 14 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of the Bulk Oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

The Thana agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

G. M. JAYAKAR

ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

Photos by Day and Night.

Pastles Painting a Speciality.

Perfect satisfaction in Snap Shots of Children.

Office, School and College Groups at special reduced rates.

Amateur Work done promptly and cheap.

A visit is solicited.

Studio open daily from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

H. R. MODY & Co.,

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

No. 10, FIDA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF

SODA WATER MACHINES, SACCHARIN 550 No. 1,	CODD'S SODA BOTTLES, SULPHURIC AND OTHER ACIDS,	SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES, CHEMICALS AND DRUGS,	ESSENTIAL OILS AND COLORS, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMERY,

CARBONIC GAS FLASKS

AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR AERATED WATER FACTORY.

PLEASE TRY

OTTO DIL-CHAMAN (*Registered*)

THE KING OF ALL PERFUMES.

Most fragrant, world-renowned, richest and lasting perfume of up-to-date fashion (Free of Alcohol).

PRICE PER BOTTLE. Annas 8. ,, 12. And Rs. 2.

Scented Cards with Otto Dil-chaman at Annas 12 per dozen. V. P. EXTRA.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Telegrams: "SACCHARIN," Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

FOR

WEDDING CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY AND PRESENTATION CAKES.

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.